Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

VOL. XII. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1880. NO. 4.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

JOHN KELLY is furnishing his party with all the back bone it can handle just now.

SEYMOUR may as well keep cool and not fret himself. He hasn't got the nomination yet.

THE "Pirates of the Penobscot," is the distinguished title applied to the Garcelon crowd of Maine.

BECK'S gun missed fire and Sherman didn't drop, after all. He showed himself up beautifully, though.

KISSING is oftentimes very expensive. An Ohio man kissed a weeping maiden, a few days ago, and paid $3,000 for it.

"AFTER Maine, what?" asks the Clarion *Republican*. Garcelon and the Fusionists have been after it for the last six months.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL has been appointed Minister to England, and his place at the Court of Spain will be filled by Lucius Fairchild.

EX-JUDGE HARDING, of Wilkesbarre, announces that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, but is in favor of the Hon. Golusha A. Grow.

THE Washington *Republican* is of the opinion that because Tom Hendricks, as it familiarly calls him, has been making addresses to Sunday-schools, that fact kills him with the Democracy.

THE jury in the great Hayden case failed to agree on a verdict, and were discharged. The last ballot stood eleven for acquittal and one for murder in the second degree. This will probably end the matter, as the State will hardly stand another such trial.

DIPTHERIA has been prevailing with unusual severity at Deadwood. A medical journal says the disease is probably due to the exposure caused by the recent great fire there, and to the want of sanitary regulations common in all rapidly growing western places.

THE Williamsport *Banner* tries hard to make capital for its party, to the detriment of Blaine, out of the bribery howl. But it's no use—only a waste of time. The clatter and howling of the Democratic press only increases that gentleman's chances for the Presidency.

THE Brooklyn clergymen seem to have a wide difference of opinion in regard to Parnell's mission in this country. Rev. J. D. Fulton, in his discourse a week ago Sunday, was violent in his denunciation of Parnell, while Talmage made an earnest appeal for the people of England.

THE Governor of Connecticut gives the young men of that State some good advice in regard to moving away. He advises those who have land in their own right to remain at home and increase its value, rather than go West and risk the development of a new country. This advice is also applicable to Pennsylvania young men.

A HARTFORD young man married a German servant girl, which action incurred the great displeasure of his friends and relatives, who turned their noses up at the match. Now it is his nose that turns up when he and his old acquaintances meet. His wife has fallen heir to an estate in the Fatherland worth $600,000.

IT is announced from Washington, D. C., that a movement is on foot to nominate Grant and Grow. We suggest that they shall make it Grant and Quay, which will be much more convenient, as the Republicans of Pennsylvania have mapped out a much wider field for Grow than is usually tilled by a Vice-President.

Diplomatic Representatives.

We see it stated that it is seriously proposed in Washington circles to do away with our present oppressive system of sending to and maintaining at the courts of foreign countries expensive representatives accredited by our Government. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope the proposed reform will be adopted not long hence. Some modification of our present costly and unnecessary system is sure to take place in the future, but when it shall be, and how radical the reform, depends too much upon selfish politicians and place-holders to warrant sanguine hopes of early action.

The present system is said to have had its rise in the policy of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain. That Government had entered upon a career of conquest and self-aggrandisement, and found it politic to send trained diplomats to the several courts to look after the interests of their own State. The school of diplomacy that thence arose was one of selfishness, trickery and fraud. Its most studied law-giver was doubtless Macniavelli. One of its most distinguished representatives, Ialleyiand, declared, in reference to diplomatic proceedings, that the art of speech is to conceal thought. This has been the rule of diplomates generally. In other words, their effort has been too deceive as much as possible, to conceal their real motives by cunningly-devised falsehoods. Such was and, to some extent no doubt is, European diplomacy.

We do not deny that this unconscionable policy has been modified to a great extent; we do not see what necessity there could generally be for a representative to a foreign court from this country attempting to do business for his Government in any but a perfectly frank and straightforward manner.

But while the methods of diplomacy have been greatly modified, there are abuses inherent in the system itself, especially as respects our country. In a word, the whole thing is unnecessary as well as expensive. All the business our country has to do at foreign courts could easily be accredited special agents, or by parties with the position and pay of consuls, whatever we might chose to call them to suit the dignity of European aristocracies. The methods of communication between the several countries are so easy and so cheap that everything it is desired to send from one Government to another can be done with very little trouble and expense.

At present we send some distinguished politician or man of letters to represent us at a foreign court, and pay him salaries ranging from $7,500 to $17,500, besides an expensive outfit and numerous attaches. The aggregate of the cost of these missions is enormous. And of what real use are they? They are sent and maintained more for show than anything else. Is it not quite time that this costly nonsense, the remains of an age and a system of fraud, was done away with in this free and enlightened country at least?

THE Philadelphia *Times* has spoken at last on the Presidential question, but in a very weak voice. It considers Blaine the most deserving of the Republicans as a Presidential candidate, and thinks he will make the best President, but will not support him on sectional issues. On the other hand it regards Bayard as the ablest man, and as representing the best interests of the Democratic party. The *Times*, it will be noticed, though, does not say it would not support Bayard on sectional issues. Eh?

IN the death of Jules Favre, which occurred on the 20th inst., at Paris, French Republicanism loses a strong and able advocate. He understood thoroughly the political history of France, and was a leader among the people. He was seventy-one years of age.

The Pennsvalley Railroad.

It has been announced that the Pennsvalley railroad was sold on the 13th of December, 1879, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the purchaser. This result has been brought about from the fact that the net income of the valley road was not sufficient to meet the interest on the bonded indebtedness; the mortgage was foreclosed, and the common stock made entirely worthless. There is a little bit of history connected with this enterprise which now becomes interesting, especially to those who have lost their investments. When the project was first brought to the attention of the Legislature and people of the State, J. Edgar Thompson, late president of Pennsylvania railroad, suggested and earnestly advocated a narrow guage (three feet) road, in place of the one that was finally built, claiming that it would cost a little over one-half less than the standard guage; would be equal in capacity to the business offered, and would, beyond question, become a dividend-paying enterprise. This was all very well until the company presented a bill to the Legislature, authorizing the company to execute a mortgage and issue bonds to enable them to raise money to complete the road. Then the narrow guage idea met with a terrific opposition from the Democratic member from this county, who insisted upon the standard guage being adopted or no legislation should be had, and consequently no road.

As the enterprise was looked upon by the Legislature as being a local affair, courtesy made the Centre county member the power supreme, and the company had no alternative but to yield to his dictation, and the standard guage was adopted. We now have the sequel. A number of narrow guage roads have been built throughout the State since that time, through no better territory than that through which this road traverses, and all of them are paying dividends on the original stock.

The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad stockholders are now suffering the penalty of being represented in the Legislature by a Democrat, who knew more about "addition, division and silence" than he did about the kind of a railroad that would be successful in his county. The fact is, Democrats are too bullheaded, generally, to take advice from men who have knowledge and experience. Had some liberal-minded Republican been in the place of this miss-representative, some heed would have been given to the opinions of sagacious and experienced railroad men, and a road built that would have paid a dividend to the stockholders and better developed the country through which it passed. If none but the leading Democrats of that barbarian-cursed locality were the sufferers we might say, "they pays their money and they takes their choice," but as the most enterprising people of that valley, as everywhere else, are Republicans, they will suffer with their more foolish neighbors.

AMONG the men who deserve well of their country for firmness, fairness and discretion in trying circumstances, is General Chamberlain, of Maine. Considering the surroundings, we do not see how he could have done better, and few would have done as well. By his calm and considerate, and at the same time resolute, action, he has undoubtedly saved the State from bloodshed and the Nation from a deep and lasting disgrace. History will remember his name with gratitude. But he should receive an immediate reward from the people he has so well served. We hope the Republicans of Maine will remember him when Blaine is made President; he will then be just the man to make United States Senator.

REPORTS showing the popularity of Senator Blaine continue to come in from all over the State.

Curtin vs. Yocum.

There has been nothing authentic about the Curtin-Yocum contest until this week, although much has been said in the papers about the matter. Curtin's friends sum up the result of the contest, as follows:

Official returns for Curtin	13,381	
Deduct illegal votes proven	61	13,320
Official returns for Yocum	13,454	
Add clerical error in return	7	
	13,461	
Deduct illegal votes proven	240	13,221
Curtin's majority		99

The counsel for Yocum restate the return from the evidence so as to increase Yocum's majority to 379, as follows:

Official return for Yocum	13,454	
Add clerical error	7	
	13,461	
Deduct illegal votes proven	29	13,432
Official return for Curtin	13,381	
Deduct illegal votes proven	328	13,053
Yocum's majority		379

The sub-committee of Congress, which has this matter under consideration, is composed of two Democrats, one Independent, one Republican, and one Greenbacker. It would seem that from such a committee Yocum would receive "fair play," but it is claimed by his friends that he is not likely to. It seems to come from authentic sources that this committee will report in favor of referring the matter back for the people of the district to decide. In such a case, it will be a question if the Republicans can nominate a man who will poll as many votes as Yocum would. If this is the case and the Republicans want to gain all the practical advantage they can out of the conflict, it will narrow the question down to just this: which of the two men shall we prefer, Yocum or Curtin. We clip the following from the *Commercial Gazette* of yesterday:

The sub-committee on the Curtin-Yocum contest will meet to-morrow to dispose of the question of another election, claiming that fifteen days' notice is sufficient, and that if action were taken immediately ample opportunity would be afforded for an election in February. It is intimated that Gov. Curtin has earnestly pressed the committee to regulate this matter back to the people for another election as a vindication, and has pledged himself to the committee that he will not ask an election for the next Congress, but will open the way to the nomination of Mr. Dill.

Delay of the School Warrants.

Owing to the deficit in the State Treasury, which is due to the incompetency of the present Democratic management, the appropriations due the several school districts in Pennsylvania since the first of June last have not been paid. This is a great drawback in the progress of public education, for which the Democratic State Treasurer, Colonel Noyes, will be held responsible. To place this responsibility where it belongs, Secretary of Public Instruction Wickersham has began to issue his warrants, which he has withheld at the request of Treasurer Noyes, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. If there should be any delay in their payment, it will be for the State Treasurer to inform us through the public prints as to what Democratic banks are profiting by the delay in paying the school warrants.

It will be remembered that Treasurer Noyes, after his induction into office, made public announcement that he would keep the people well advised as to where their money was or by whom it was held. He has made one announcement suffice, and we have not the least doubt but he, with his Democratic palls, are farming the State funds to their utmost capacity, to the detriment of the public schools as well as other public creditors.

If this state of affairs had have occurred under a Republican Treasurer, every Democratic sheet in the State would have been making the air hideous with their howls during the past six months. They can now explain; the floor is vacant, gentlemen.

More about Maine.

The Fusion Legislature has, since our last information to our readers, been playing at legislation in Union Hall, where they adjourned from the sidewalk in front of the State House. There has at no time been a legal quorum in either House—if it is proper to speak of legal quorums to an illegal body—so they have amused themselves by debating the situation and scolding at the Republicans. The Republican Legislature has a quorum in both Houses, and are proceeding with the business of legislation. The State troops universally acknowledge the authority of Governor Davis as commander-in-chief. Last Saturday the report came that the Fusionists had taken a step that if not immediately checked would lead to bloodshed. Under the authority of bogus Governor Smith, men were being enlisted for the purpose of serving under the Fusion government. An attempt to recapture the State House was to be made, and the houses of certain leading Republicans, at Augusta, were to be burned. The Mayor of the city informed the Governor that affairs looked so threatening that it was not longer safe to trust to the city police, and called upon him to call out troops to protect the property of the citizens and the State. Three companies of the State troops were at once called and stationed at the State House. A Gatling gun, the only one owned by the State, was brought to Augusta, and every precaution taken by the Governor to protect the State property and preserve good order.

Under this condition of affairs the courage of the Fusionists began to die out, and their Legislature, which has been in doubt about submitting their case to the courts, concluded to take to the law.

Major Smith, the Fusion Governor, has issued a proclamation denying that his party friends intended any violence, and condemning the course of Governor Davis in calling out the troops.

Notwithstanding these conciliatory words by Smith, the evidence accumulated that he was enlisting men. The *Tribune*, on this subject, says: "There need be no alarm at the announcement that the mock Governor in Maine, Major Smith, has been able to enroll in various places a number of men amounting to 2,500. There is no danger that he will use them, if he has the power. Even a Maine Greenbacker will recognize the folly and persistence in butting his head against a stone wall, after a few collisions of that kind, and the legal State Government has now assumed the solidity of a stone wall, as a large number of sore heads in Maine do testify. But the public will take sufficient note of the episode to be somewhat amused, and perhaps a little indignant, at this same Smith's "proclamation" denouncing the legal Governor for using State troops to protect public property and charging him with disturbing the peace of the State. Meanwhile the Fusion 'case' has been submitted to the Supreme Court. Here is the gentle incline on which the party can let themselves down again. When the decision has been pronounced against them, we may expect to see them display a sudden respect for the law which they have shamelessly defied, and to yield promptly to the decision of a Court in which they have just declared they have 'no confidence.'"

We copy the following from the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The Fusionists show unmistakable signs of nervousness over the state of affairs. The following appeared this morning in Mr. Pillsbury's journal, *The Daily Standard*:"

Men of Maine, the next article on the programme is to disperse by force the Legislature convened in Union Hall. Are you, as freemen, willing to submit to this outrage? See to it that your Representatives are protected. This is the culmination of the outrage inflicted upon the Democrats and Greenbackers by the stalwart pimps of the Republican party. Who is the man who will now step out of our ranks and side with the cowardly men intrenched in the State House, who tremble at the sounds of their own voices, and do not feel safe unless backed up by the bayonets of the State militia? Let the end be what it may, history will read that Corporal Davis was the first man in the State of Maine to authorize an array of bayonets at the State House to keep from its portals citizens of the Commonwealth.

The Fusionist "Governor," Smith, hints that the Republicans may get all the fighting they want. Captain Black, of the Fusion staff, says that all he asks is to be arrested. It is reported that a case of carbines is secreted at his down-town office. A. F. Gould characterizes the moving of troops here as a desperate act, which is certain to rebound to the political advantage of the Fusionists. "It is," he says, "the biggest blunder yet made by the Republicans." "Speaker" Talbot told a reporter to-day that his home needs protection more than the Republicans. "Secretary" Sawyer is out of town.

Leap Year Privileges.

That the present is leap year, and that the ladies have peculiar privileges in reference to matrimonial proposals, is a fact often alluded to in jest, but seldom seriously. Yet, while a prolific subject for wit and humor, and a perfectly legitimate one, the question is worthy of more thoughtful consideration.

Why, we ask, is woman allowed to make advances towards the other sex, when matrimonially inclined, only one year in four? Has she not as good a right, at any time, to express her preference as one of the other sex? This latter query we are inclined to answer in the affirmative, and to add to it the expression of our belief that women are gifted with much firmer instincts and intuitions than their ruder brothers. Tyrannical custom alone hampers them. They are not permitted to take the initiative, because somebody, at some period of time in the barbarous ages, decided that it is not womanly to do so. Ever since women have followed the unreasonable precedent, and no one, generally speaking, has dared to brave conventional public opinion.

We think it is quite time this unreasonable distinction should cease, and believe that the happiness of mankind would be greatly promoted thereby, for the reason we have given, that women's perceptions of harmony and fitness are much the more quick and reliable. An attempt to somewhat modify the general rule has been made in the institution of what are called leap year privileges. This custom is said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar. Whether that be so or not, it is certainly of considerable antiquity, and is often alluded to by our old English writers, and always as though it were a real thing and not a mere piece of pleasantry. Where it originated, it is a custom that should be not only honored but extended until the one sex is set upon an equality in that which is of the highest importance to both, but more immediately influential upon the destiny of woman, considering her peculiar constitution.

As to the practical *modus operandi* of carrying out leap year privileges, we confess the subject presents grave difficulties to a woman of delicacy and sensitiveness. Yet, where there's a will there's a way, and we know our fair sisters will have plenty of resources, if they only have the will.

THE spectacle of a State Legislature, so-called, climbing into the back window of a livery stable to hold a session, after having been twice kicked out of Court, and even crowded off the sidewalk, is ludicrous in the extreme.

SOME of the Democratic leaders are desirous of holding the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. Others prefer Philadelphia, and some mention St. Louis as the most desirable point.

Poetry.

EMBALMED.

This is the street and the dwelling;
Let me count the houses o'er—
Yes, one, two, three from the corner,
And the house which I loved makes four.

This is the very window
Where I used to see her head,
Bent over book or needle,
With ivy garlanded.

And the very loop of the curtain,
And the very curve of the vine,
Were full of a charm and a meaning
Which woke at her touch and sign.

I began to be glad at the corner.
And all the way to the door
My heart outran my footsteps
And frolicked and danced before—

In haste for the words of welcome,
The voice, the repose and grace,
And the smile, like a benediction,
Of that beautiful varnished face.

Now I pass the door and I pause not,
And I look the other way;
But ever like wafted fragrance—
Too subtle to name or to stay—

Comes a thought of the gracious presence
Which made that past day sweet,
And still to those who remember
Embalms the house and the street—

Like the breath from some vase now empty
Of a flowery shape unseen;
Which follows the path of its lover,
To tell where a rose has been.

Our Story Teller.

The Stolen Will.

When they told old Ethan Vanwirt that his days were numbered, the first thing he said was:

"Send for Miss Work; I must see Laura Work before I die."

Singular as the demand seemed, no one thought of questioning it. Miss Work was sent for.

Laura turned quite white when the strange, imperative summons first came, and she was told that he who sent it was dying.

"Dying?" she whispered, her blue eyes filling with tears.

"What can he want? Shall you go, Laura?" asked Pauline Ruble, who was visiting her.

"Oh, yes, yes! Poor old man! I am so sorry for him. Certainly I will go. But I am frightened, Pauline. I never saw any one die."

The pretty, childish creature was trembling from head to foot.

Pauline put her arm round the slight figure and drew the golden head down upon her shoulder. She was several inches taller than Laura, and far handsomer, in her own opinion.

"Little fool," she thought, as she caressed the fair, flower-like face with her slim, white hand. "Of course it is something about Lewis Vanwirt."

Aloud she said, insinuatingly:

"I had better go with you, dear. Don't you think so?"

"Oh, if you only will!" Laura cried eagerly.

Mrs. Work was quite an invalid, and could not accompany her daughter, so she, also, was glad to have Pauline go with her.

As the carriage drove off with the two girls, she sank back upon her sofa, with a thoughtful look.

"It must be something about his grandson. I hope Laura won't be silly."

The young ladies were shown at once into Mr. Vanwirt's apartment.

The sick man frowned at the sight of Pauline.

"I wish to see you alone, Laura, my child," he said.

"I will wait for you in the next room, darling," Pauline volunteered, promptly, and departed.

"Mr. Lewis has come, sir," the attendant said as he was leaving the room, in obedience to an impatient gesture from his master.

"Let him wait," the old man said, grimly.

The night was warm and the windows were all open. The sick room and the one next to it both looked upon a wide veranda, which ran across the entire front of the grand old mansion.

It was an easy thing for Pauline to step out upon this veranda without attracting attention, and pass along to the window of the sick room.

"I want to know what he wants of her," she said to herself; "and Laura is such an obstinate little chit sometimes, as likely as not she would not tell me."

"I have sent for you, Laura Work," the dying man was saying, "to ask you if you love my grandson."

Laura's sweet face clouded with crimson, and then grew white again. She was trembling so, poor child, she could scarcely stand.

"My dear," he said, "I am dying, or I would not ask you such a question. Lewis was my only son's only child. If I die without a will, the whole Vanwirt property will fall to him as the natural heir; but the boy has taken to bad courses lately, I am afraid. He gambles, I have heard. His father did before him. The taste for it is in the Vanwirt blood. It came near being my ruin, at his very age. But I promised the woman I married that I would never touch a card again, if she would have me, and I never did. My grandson loves you as only a Vanwirt can. In that is my only hope for him. Am I wrong, my child, in believing that you care for him?"

Laura's pale lips opened, but she would not utter a word.

"Little fool!" thought Pauline.

"Listen to me!" old Ethan Vanwirt said, lifting himself upon his elbow in his excitement. "If you love Lewis, and promise me that before you consent to marry him, you will exact from him the same pledge my wife did from me, he shall be my heir. If not, the money goes away from him. Speak, child! My lawyer waits now to make my will."

Laura burst into tears.

"I do love him!" she stammered. "I will promise anything rather than you should do such a thing. But—what—if he does not care for me as you think?"

"I will risk that; I know he does. All I ask of you is your promise not to marry him till he has solemnly sworn he will never touch a card again. Give me your hand, child, and say the words over after me."

Laura obeyed him, more calmly than might have been expected in her half-hysterical state.

"God bless you!" he said, as he let her go. "You have made my dying moments almost happy."

As Laura quitted the room, sobbing, Pauline was about to join her, when she heard the sick man mutter:

"I am not sure, after all, that a will would not make everything safer."

Then he ordered the attendant who had just come in to go and bring Mr. Scribe.

"Can he be going to make a will after all?" wondered Pauline. "I'll wait and see."

She resumed her listening attitude, well screened from view by the shrouding folds of the heavy silken curtains.

To her amazement, she heard the sick man dictating a will to his lawyer, in which he left everything he was worth to Laura Work absolutely.

Mr. Scribe ventured to remonstrate, but it was of no use.

"I know what I am about," the imperious old man said, and would hear nothing.

The will duly signed, witnessed and sealed, he told the lawyer where to put it in his desk, which stood within his view.

"Is it safe here?" Mr. Scribe asked. "I see no key."

"Who would touch it?" the sick man asked irritably. "It would benefit no one but Lewis, and the Vanwirts are not thieves, whatever else they may be. Besides, now do you know I may not change my mind at the last moment and destroy it yet? Go now, please, and tell some one to send my grandson to me."

Pauline would have liked to stay and witness this interview also, but she did not dare. Laura must be wondering greatly now where she was.

She found that Laura had come out of the sick room so agitated that Mrs. Becket, the housekeeper, had made her lie down, and was now sitting with her.

The night was by this time so far advanced, and Laura seemed so ill that it was decided that the two girls should remain till morning.

Pauline took the housekeeper's place beside her friend, and in a short time Laura fell asleep. As Pauline sat there watching the white, childish face of the girl she pretended to love, her brain was full of wicked and envious thoughts.

Laura was already rich, she was poor; and yet to her who already had so much, the whole great Vanwirt property had just been given. She envied her the fortune, and she envied her the handsome lover, with whom she was herself more than half in love, and whom, hitherto, she had not been without hope of winning away from Laura yet.

"But of course he will have to marry her now," she thought, bitterly.

Suddenly as she sat there, the deep silence was broken by the sound of some commotion in the house—she heard hurried steps and excited voices.

"What can it be?" she wondered. "Mr. Vanwirt must be worse."

She sat listening some moments, then she rose softly. Laura was still sleeping. Pauline succeeded in opening the door without disturbing her, and stole out into the hall.

From the landing, she could see the servants below hurrying about with awe struck looks.

An impulse of ungovernable curiosity seized her. She watched her chance, and, gliding down the stairs, slipped through the open door without being seen, and passed swiftly along the veranda, till she came to the window where she had already spent so much time.

One glance at the bed told her what had happened. Ethan Vanwirth was dead! A sudden awe and horror seized her.

She was about to flee the spot, when her eyes fell upon the desk in which she had seen the will placed.

"I wonder if it is there yet?" she thought.

No one was in the room at the moment, though the door into the next one stood open, and she could hear voices.

"I am sure I can reach it from here. I should know it at a glance," she mused.

She put her hand in and lifted the lid. There it was.

A wicked thought crossed her. What if she took it? No one would ever know. The lawyer would think Mr. Vanwirt had destroyed it, as he said he might, and Laura could not get the Vanwirt fortune without it. Besides, that will in her possession might somehow help her to win Lewis Vanwirt, after all.

At that thought she snatched the will, and hiding it in the folds of her dress, hurriedly retraced her steps.

She was too flurried now to be as cautious as she was when she came out, but as it happened, she regained her room without any one seeing her. Laura still slept.

* * * * * *

Ethan Vanwirt had been dead about a month. His grandson had entered into possession of his estate without hindrance. There were rumor about a will; but, when it could not be found, Mr. Scribe concluded that the old man had destroyed it, and refused, when questioned, to tell who was named in it.

Pauline Ruble was still visiting Laura Work, although, the truth to tell, her welcome had grown somewhat cold, both on Laura's part and Mrs. Work's.

Laura was very unhappy. Lewis Vanwirt scarce ever spoke to her, except in the most formal manner, though he came to the house as often as formerly. Apparently, it was to see Pauline now, though the gentle girl strove to feel the same toward her false friend, she could not quite.

Mr. Work, beholding the defection of young Vanwirt from her daughter, wished most heartily they had none of them ever seen Miss Ruble.

There was a certain dejected suitor of Laura's, named Robert Lester, who about this time took advantage of the situation to renew his devotion to her. Laura had never liked him, and liked him less than ever now; but in spite of her coldness he was always beside her now, and more than once she fancied that Pauline had deliberately contrived to fasten him upon her for the evening.

"I must bring matters to a crisis soon," thought Pauline, one night, as she wreathed her brilliant face with smiles, and pretended not to perceive Mrs. Work's unusually cold manner toward her.

Presently, when Lewis Vanwirt called, she was watching for him, and drew him at once into the garden.

"I want to tell you something," she said in her softest voice; "and besides, Laura and her lover are so happy in there by themselves, it would be a pity to disturb them."

Lewis Vanwirt's handsome face turned quite white.

"Has she consented to marry at last?" he asked, bitterly.

"Oh, of course; I told you she would. He is such a very moral young man, and dear Laura is so very strict in her ideas. I believe she thinks he has not a vice in the world; and I know, if she thought he had ever touched a card, she would have him now."

Lewis winced.

"Mr. Vanwirt," Pauline said, suddenly, "do you know to whom your grandfather left his money, in that will which has never been found?"

"I do not."

"I can tell you."

He stared at her.

"It gave everything to Laura Work."

"Impossible! How do you know?"

"Never mind, I do know," Pauline said, lifting her beautiful black eyes to his in the moonlight.

"Moreover that will is in existence."

He stared at her harder than before.

"I know where it is."

"*You do?*"

"Would you like to see it?" slipping her hand in her pocket.

"I certainly should."

"How will you like to see Laura and Robert Lester lording it at Vanwirt House?"

Lewis ground his teeth with involuntary rage. That decided the false, bold girl beside him.

"Lewis Vanwirt," she said, "if that will could be put into your posession to do what you like with, would you marry a woman that loves you better than Laura Work ever could?"

She felt him start as she leaned upon his arm, and her hand tightened on what was in her pocket. His face was slightly averted, so that she could not see its expression. His answer came after some moments, but in a voice so husky and changed she would scarcely have known it.

"I would."

Trembling with joy she drew out the folded paper, and put it into his hand.

He held it up in the moonlight a moment and then thrusting it inside his breast, turned suddenly and began to go swiftly toward the house. Pauline could scarcely keep up with him. An awful misgiving seized her.

"What are you going to do?"

"You shall see," he answered sternly, and she read his determination in his eyes.

'What a fool I was," she muttered, but made one effort more.

"Laura and Lester won't thank you for interrupting them."

No answer, as he strode on and entered the drawing-room through one of the open French windows. Laura sat there, with her mother. She had been crying. No one else was in the room. He laid the will on her lap.

"I find," he said, hurriedly, and in a shaking voice, "that my grandfather left his money to you. There is the will that has been missing so long. I hope, Laura, that you will be a great deal happier with Mr. Lester than you would have been with me. But he will never love you any better than I do."

Laura was white and speechless with bewilderment.

"Laura detests Robert Lester," cried Mrs. Work, taking in the situation at once. "She has never cared for any one but you, Lewis Vanwirt, and you ought to know it."

Oh, my darling!" ejaculated Lewis, wildly, extending his arms, "is it true?"

In another instant, Laura was sobbing on his shoulder.

Pauline went quietly to her own room, and spent the night in packing. When, the next morning, she announced her approaching departure, no one objected.

Lewis Vanwirt looked somewhat embarrassed, when Laura told him of the promise she made his grandfather the night he died.

"I don't think I am in any danger of becoming a gambler," he said; "but I am willing to pledge myself never to play again."

Which he did and kept her word.—*Saturday Night.*

Having failed to steal the State of Maine, Garcelone's brigands snatched its seal and ran. They are a high-toned lot!

Where's "Governor" Smith? He hasn't even a fence to sit on. Why doesn't he go and sit on Garcelon?

The Greedy Manufacturers.

All the anathemas of the free-traders are hurled at our manufacturers. John Jacob Astor, Stephen Girard, and A. T. Stewart may accumulate prodigious fortunes by importations and other mercantile ventures, but these men are not assailed for their thrift and profits. Vanderbilt, father and son, and Jay Gould may acquire millions upon millions by stock operations, yet the rabid halters of our protective system pass these examples of sudden richness over in silence. Jim Keene and his grasping associates may rake in vast gains by squeezing the wheat markets, still we hear far more about the shrewdness and advantages of these bold and rapacious speculators than we do about the disturbance they inflict upon legitimate business, or about the victims of their shrewd transactions. Blame is reserved for the industrious and enterprising citizens, many of whom by hard work, virtue, frugality, and tact, have advanced from the condition of wage laborers to that of employers of labor, and who have embarked their capital in mines, furnaces, mills, factories, and machine shops. These are the gentlemen who are denounced as a privileged class, as the pets of the Government, as receivers of bounties, as monopolists, as men with a cormorant appetite for extortionate prices, as despoilers of helpless consumers. Foreign manufacturers are not such; only those in the United States. The lords of the mines, the earls of the mill, and the dukes of the trip-hammer in England, who thrive by keeping labor down, giving it no chance to rise—who aggrandize themselves by the sweat and blood of undefended toil—are all right. The American market belongs to them, and it would be a sin to drive or keep them out of it. Then down with the tariff! Open wide the doors of the Custom Houses! Welcome an inundation of foreign goods! Let European, especially British, competition loose on our home establishments! Break them down, close their doors, discharge their workmen, shrivel up their capital, turn the balance of trade against us, drain away our specie to pay for excessive imports, contract the currency! Do these things, which is digging up "well enough" to sow in its place twenty bushel of disaster to the acre, and we shall have glorious times. Prosperity will flow in upon us in a growing stream. Capitalists without profits and laborers without wages will rapidly develop our material resources, and literally make industry hum with the enterprising operation of the productive forces. Cheap foreign commodities will be at every one's elbow, and the impoverished and idle people can buy themselves rich.

It is time to thrust such rubbish of teaching aside with the contempt which it merits and to apply common sense to the subject. If there are such enormous gains to be had from manufacturing, so much the better for labor. If any specific application of capital, in manufacturing or other arts, is making large profits, at any given time, there are two prime results from the fact: one, that labor is employed and well paid; the other, that more capital rushes into the business, employs more labor, and reduces the profits of the capital, while it does not reduce those of labor. On the contrary, the field and scope of labor are extended, augmenting the benefits to labor by increasing the demand for laborers. Wherever there are good profits for capital, labor never lacks employment and fair pay. Good profits on capital always invite larger investments where they are realized, reducing such profits, yet adding to the employment and reward of labor by bringing it into larger demand. Capital will always rush to where profits are great, and reduce them by the competition which follows for the sale of the products. Consumers are also benefited, because, in the process of a larger abundance seeking a market, prices are cheapened at the same time that the purchasing power of the community is increased by general earnings. That condition is a state of prosperity. If our protective system is capable of bringing it to pass, then the system is beneficial, not harmful—not a scheme of spoilation, but hopefulness—and deserves to be maintained, not recklessly and violently torn out of the body of our laws to be flung away.

No charge is falser than the common one that our manufacturers are an unscrupulously greedy set, intent on adding the tariff duties to their prices, and keenly resolved to extort the last cent which consumers can be forced to pay. They are quite as reasonable in their hopes and fears as other classes of business men. They are too sagacious not to know that an extraordinary "boom" in prices will react upon themselves by attracting capital into the same line of investment, until the decline in quotations leaves less than a fair margin of profit, and the loss by illegitimately low prices more than offset the gain by excessively high ones. This point is cogently presented in the following extract from the editorial columns in the last issue of the *American* (Pittsburgh) *Manufacturer*:—

A short time after the price of steel rails began to advance, a number of manufacturers "laid their heads together"—and some, at least, of the heads are reckoned among the "long" ones—for the purpose of fixing a limit beyond which the prices should not go. That limit was $50 a ton. In pursuance of their purpose, they took options at that figure, and very large orders were given at that figure. But the advancing tide of prices could not be stayed, notwithstanding the manufacturers alluded to lost, it is stated, not less than $1,000,000 in their praise worthy attempt; and, like King Canute on the beach of Southampton, they had to recede from their position or be submerged. The action of these gentlemen was commendable—for it would certainly have been better for both manufacturers and consumers, if prices of all kinds of iron and steel could have been kept within bounds—but their signal failure shows how inaccurately they gauged the momentum of the "boom," and how puny are the wisest head and longest purses, when pitted against a great trade upheaval.

Such is not the conduct of grasping, self-aggrandizing men, greedy for gain, bent on extortion, seizing every advantage to rush up prices, satisfied with nothing less than the highest attainable profit, as our manufacturers are pictured by the free-traders. It was the consumer, not the producers, of rails, who carried the markets up like a balloon, and they alone are responsible for the "boom" in prices against which they complain so bitterly. The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association says, in his preliminary review of our iron trade last year:—

"The increased demand for rails for new roads in 1879 was one of the leading causes of the revival in the American iron trade, but a more potent cause was the sudden demand last spring by existing roads for rails, cars, and locomotives, to meet the requirements of increased transportation of agricultural products, and to compensate for the wear and tear of the hard times. The increased railway milage of the year was expected, but the wild scramble by the old roads for new rails was not; and the rail mills of the country were placed at a disadvantage through no fault of their own. They had vainly urged the officers of many of the leading railroads to purchase rails in 1877 and in the first part of 1778 when prices were very low, and, as a consequence of the refusal of these roads to give out orders, the mills were compelled in those years to run but a part of the time. The railway officials not only missed their opportunity to buy rails at low prices, but they precipitated by the suddenness and magnitude of their demands last summer the excited condition of the market which still continues, and which all thoughtful business men deprecate."

It may be inconvenient for the free-traders to notice such facts as these, in making their assault upon the duty on steel rails, but the facts are there all the same. If the impatient reformers of imaginary abuses would consider more carefully and dispassionately the real state of things, they would see that our manufacturers, instead of being a mercenary and privileged class, pensioned by the Government under the disguise of a tariff, are beset by many risks and drawbacks, and should be adequately sheilded against ruinous encroachments from foreign competitors. To encourage imports of merchandise is to encourage spending; to promote manufacturing at home is to promote accumulation. Not by expenditure in unproductive consumption, but by investments in reproductive industry, do nations and individuals grow rich and become strong. Since our protective system contributes to the latter, and subtracts from the former, it must be beneficial to the country, and should be improved, instead of being deteriorated. Free-trade is the theory of mere book-worms; protection is the practice of men learned in every-day facts. One is worthless, the other invaluable.—Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

Wants to go to Colorado and Writes for Information.

The following *bona fide* letter, which is *verbatim et literatim*, was handed to the *Tribune* yesterdy, with the request that it be answered:

MOUNT JOY, Dec. 18, 1879.
Lancaster Co., Pa.

Henry C——,
Denver, Col.,

DEAR SIR:—Knowing that you are owner of large herds of cattle I take opportuity to ask you a few questions. Before I will say my intention is to get at herding before spring if I can get a chance. My age is 19. If I come next spring I will bring a first-class recommendation signed by at least twenty prominent and respectable citizens of my vicinity. I mean exactly what I say. The questions are these: Would you need my service next spring. What will you pay per month. Will you pay money or not. For how many months would you hire, etc. How about Boarding and lodging. Do you furnish Pony. Do you furnish Weapons for defence. What do you furnish, etc. Are the Indians numerous and are they friendly or not. Mention a few of the most dangerous Wild Beasts. How far from Denver are your herds.

Excuse my many questions.

Please answer them fully.

Hoping to hear from you soon I am Respectfully Yours,

A. G. C. M——r,
Mount Joy P. O.,
Lancaster Co.,
Pa.

P. S.—I give you the privilege to ask me any questions you deem proper. Or in regard to recommendation you can write and send it to me for signers.

The *Tribune* lacks space to really answer this interesting letter as it should be, but ventures on the following brief and categorical replies:

It rejoices that Augustus (it is not known positive that the A stands for Augustus) intends "to get at herding." Augustus' presence will give tone and weight to the cow-boy aristocracy of this section of the country, and Augustus is assured that he is at liberty to ask as many questions as he pleases. The citizens are located here, and the newspapers are established for the express purpose of answering all inquiries of no matter what nature—it is their business and they dare not shirk it. You are of the right age, too, Augustus—not too old to be tough or too young to be flabby, and on these points Denverites are very particular. That is one thing peculiarily noticeable in this country, the people are very fastidious as to what they eat, and always select subjects for their meals that are between the age of eighteen and twenty-five. A thirty-year-old chap might do for a cold lunch, or a fifteen-year-old kid for a picnic, or something of that sort, but for a square up-and-down dinner they insist upon the best. As to recommendations, Augustus, a cattleman always insists upon twenty-*one* signers, and these must give the date of their birth, their pedigress, their favorite profane expressions, and a Sunday-school certificate giving the number of men they have killed. (Chinamen and Indians don't count.)

In relation to your questions, Augustus, the cattlemen of this country will vie with each other to obtain your services, so have no fear on that score. As to salary, cow-boys, or "herders," as you call them, are paid a thousand dollars a month, and furnished with two servants and a carriage and four. Payments are generally made hourly, but if you particularly desire them to be made monthly, there will be no difficulty about arranging it. Should your employer "kick" at all, you can easily shoot him. Cow-boys are never hired by the month—their position is for life. As for boarding, Augustus, large hotels, fitted up with elevators and all modern improvements, are erected at convenient distances on the plains for the entertainment and convenience of "herders," and plenty of ponies always await a "herder's" order, though etiquette and custom call for the use of camels and giraffes as saddle animals. In the way of weapons, four gatling guns, eleven howitzers and a car load of torpedoes, are invariably furnished, but if you particularly desire it, additional arms will be gladly obtained for your use.

The Indians are numerous, Augustus—very numerous, but the cattle always hook enough of them and pile them to one side, so as to get at the grass. So many Indians have had a bad effect on raising crops, as sprouting grain can rarely find a crevice through which to shoot towards the sun. The better way is to plant your seed between the outspread toes of the redskins, or to take an axe and clear away the thousand or more that may encumber an acre. These are not friendly—these Indians—and somehow they seem to have a strange hankering after good little boys, and fresh little chaps from Lancaster county. You may be able to break them off from this liking, however. As to wild beasts, Augustus, the country is full of them. Probably the most dangerous are elephants, whales, sea serpents and burres, but the "grayhacks" are a wild and fierce species that may well make a man's heart tremble and palpitate. The herds are not far from Denver, in fact the most of the cattle, Indians and wild beasts are pastured on Larimer and Lawrence streets.

Touching the recommendation, Augustus, that you desire written out, and to which you contract to get signatures, what has been said before will readily suggest to you what is wanted. Cow-boys are very select and to become one you must have the best of references. They are a religious set, and you must practice somewhat at leading a prayer-meeting and the yanking of a convert up to the anxious bench. They are men of great general knowledge also, and you had better prime yourself on the intricacies of freeze-out poker and other games, and be perfectly conversant with Hebrew, Chinese and Sancrit. Cow-boys always swear in dead languages. Having qualified yourself in all the foregoing will indicate, you may safely venture out here, shaving the hair off your head, and providing yourself with several pounds of vermillion to be used for war paint when you become a wolf and reach your day for howling. Ta, ta, Augustus, ta, ta.—*Denver Tribune.*

WANTED.—Correspondence with country ladies, between the age of twenty-five and thirty-eight years, by a western farmer, (a batchelor), thirty-eight years old, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion; length, five feet eight inches. Prefers to correspond with ladies with dark hair.

All letters should be addressed to this office, and will be forwarded promptly and the matter treated strictly confidential. 2-4t

$10,000 INSURANCE FOR 35 cts. ON LIFE & PROPERTY. $10,000 will be paid to any person who can EXPLODE A LAMP filled with our SAFETY ATTACHMENT. Mailed free for 25 cts. Pearl or Ki. Agents Wanted, Male or Female. S. S. NEWTON'S SAFETY LAMP CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. SALESROOM, 12 WEST BROADWAY, N. Y. 12-3-4t.

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Medical.

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to see that the word CAPCINE on each plaster is spelled correctly. Do not allow some other plaster to be palmed off under similar sounding names, with the asurance thet it is the same thing or as good. Bear in mind that the only object such vendor can have is the fact that they can buy imitations at half the price of the genuine, and they hope by this substitution to gain a small additional profit.

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takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired in short notice. 7-8-tf

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11-6

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Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'71-tf

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office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

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E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. 11-8-1y

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't..... J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

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DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

DENTIST.

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 9, 1879:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	Renovo	11 00 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a m
"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	Williamsport	2 25 p m
"	Lock Haven.	3 50 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 33 a m
"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p m
"	Lock Haven	9 50 p m
"	Williamsport	11 10 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 50 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int.	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 20
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 39
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int.	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

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WM. S. TRIPPLE.

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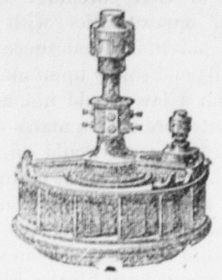

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By special arrangement the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and the *Rural New Yorker* (which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly) will BOTH be sent to one address, one year, for ONLY $3.80. Every subscriber who accepts this offer will also receive a package of the plants and seeds of the

Great Seed Distribution

free, which itself is valued at $3.50! By this great offer we have secured to our readers two of the best papers, and a selection of valuable seeds, total value, $6.30, which we agree to send for the remarkably low price named above. A fully illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy of the *Rural New Yorker*, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered:

First. "The Cuthbert Raspberry"—TWO plants. E. P. Roe says of it: "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Raspberry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

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It is at once the highest-flavored, largest, most prolific and HARDY *variety of Red Raspberry known.*

Second. "The Telephone Pea." The new English Pea. At present held in England at $80 per bushel at wholesale.

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N. B.—The above *rare* collections of seeds are estimated to be worth over $2.50. Many of them cannot at present be purchased. 11-45-4f

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
f not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

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1 inch (12 lin' this t'p'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
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All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

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JOHN I. RANKIN, Chairman.

H. H. BENNER, } Secretaries.
CLAUDE COOK, }

District.	*Names.*	*P. O. Address*
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do S. W.	H. H. Benner,	do
do W. W	Wm. Shortlidge,	do
Howard boro'	Joseph Royer,	Howard
Milesburg boro'	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Mil heim do	A O Deininger	Millheim
Philipsburg do	Capt Harry Simler	Phil'burg
Unionville do	Dr E A Russell	Fleming
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Boggs	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside	Wm Stewart, Jr.	Moshannon
College	David Dale	Lemont
Curtin	Warren S Lucas	Howard
Ferguson O P	Cyrus Goss	Pine Grove Mills
Ferguson N P	Dan'l M Clemson	Rock Sprg's
Gregg	Robt H Duncan	Spring Mills
Huston	Ira F Davis	Julian Furnace
Howard	D B Pletcher	Howard
Harris	Geo B Jack	Boalsburg
Ha'f Moon	Lurry C Love	Loveville
Haines,	Dr P T Musser	Aaronsburg
Liberty	D B Kunes	Blanchard
Miles	Reuben Grimm	Madisonburg
Marion	Capt S H Bennison	Walker
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Patton	Wm I. Furst	Buffalo Run
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Potter N P	W J Thompson	Potters Mills
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Spring	A J Swartz	Pleasant Gap
Taylor	D G Ganoe	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley,	Fleming
Walker	Philip Walter,	Nittany
Worth	Thomas Weston,	Port Matilda

Make it Right.

"Many wild propositions have been made to amend the Constitution of the United States, but the latest is the wildest yet. It is proposed that "every citizen shall be prohibited from bequeathing to any one legatee property or money exceeding in value fifty thousand dollars, or an annuity exceeding sixty per centum thereof." The objection to this Constitutional Amendment is that it would be absurd and a gross violation of the rights and liberty of the citizen. The control of a testator over his property while living is absolute, and the Constitution might as well limit the amount of wealth which each citizen shall be permitted to acquire. If the law allows a man to hold his estate at all, it must be considered that the power to dispose of that estate is a part of it. If he cannot direct its disposition, he does not really possess it. Moreover, the proposed provision could be, and certainly would be, evaded in a hundred ways. The ingenuity of lawyers is far greater than the ingenuity of law-makers."

The above we copy from the New York *Tribune*. It is, in brief, a statement of the property owners' side of the question. We have no doubt that the lawyers would find a way to evade the law if such a law was made; but that is no real reason why such a reform is not inaugurated. We have often wondered that the howlers about the centralization of wealth and power in the hands of the few have not long ago gone sensibly to work by proposing just such reforms as is hinted at in the Constitutional amendment, spoken of in the above extract. The right of the people to make such a law could not be questioned, and it would only be carrying out the idea of our forefathers when they made laws against entailing estates. If a man has no right to entail his estate to his descendants forever, then it follows he has no right even to transmit it to his own sons, or, as now, give the great bulk of it all to one child, thereby virtually entailing it for one generation. When we come to the simple right and wrong of this question, it is not right that one child in a community should have better opportunities for education than another. It is not right that one child should start out in life miserably poor and his neighbor with the accumulated wealth of past generations. Equal justice will not be done until every child in the State, when they arrive at the proper age, start out in life upon one dead level; then the fools of rich parentage will have equal opportunities with fools of poor parentage, and success in life will depend solely upon merit.

Such a law would not, as we can see, interfere with a man's control of his property; it would only say, in fact, to the man, what nature in fact does, that when he was done with it no one else should receive it to enable him or her to become a drone in the great busy hive of life. Many fortunes, left to young men brought up to know that they will never be under the necessity of making any exertion to live, have only been a great curse to the recipient.

Any one who will give this matter careful consideration will see that there will be many evils in the State and Nation that will at once be cured by just such a law. There are many thoughtful men who see that the great danger to our free institutions is the growing wealth of certain families, and their successful evasion of law entailing large estates not only one generation but through many. The Astors and the Vanderbilts are examples.

We cannot see, however, why a man should be allowed to transmit to his children or heirs the sum of fifty thousand dollars. If such a law would be good at all, it would, to our minds, only be because it would place all men at the start on equal footing, and make merit the avenue to success. If these reformers want to make things right, let them advocate making them wholly right. There should be no half-way business in the matter, and then, if the property of the dead goes entirely to the State, there will be no disputes as to how much the property is worth, and much less work for lawyers and courts to do in the matter.

We give expression to these views because we do not suppose one in ten of the readers of the REPUBLICAN will agree with them. But it is not well to have the arguments all on one side. Perhaps if these views could be carried into practice it might make the world better. When our forefathers declared themselves free, they started out with the assertion that "all men are born free and equal." Did they intend to establish a government here that should really give force to that sentiment in all its entirety, or did they mean by equality only, as some assert equality before the law? Be that as it may, none will deny that they recognized the fact that a republic could not live and sustain an aristocracy, landed or otherwise, and as this country grows in wealth and power, many thinking persons tremble when they see the growing tendency to a moneyed aristocracy. It is well to think upon this subject, and if an evil exists, let us devise ways and means to correct it.

HERE is another rumor about Tilden, the funniest yet, given by the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*. The correspondent says that Tilden has caused it to be understood among his closest friends that he does not favor either Randall or Bayard, but is inclined to favor General McClellan; that he does not care himself to be again a candidate, but would like to have the honor of declining and naming the nominee. These same trusted friends add that with a little diplomacy Tilden can be got out of the way, and be induced to subscribe $100,000 toward paying the campaign expenses. The men who undertake to engineer that "little diplomacy" will discover that they are babies in the business before they have gone far.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE, by practicing frugality, will not want for pin money during the rest of her days. In addition to her own fortune, she inherits, by the recent death of her mother, $150,000 per annum.

DENNIS KEARNY, it is reported, wears the same checkered shirt and slouchy hat that he wore when here two years ago. This is only one of his numerous dodges to fool the workingmen.

THE New York *Sun* astonished its readers one day last week by paying a very generous compliment to Senator Blaine. The *Sun* may come around all right yet.

A ST. LOUIS paper wants to know the difference between Alonzo Garcelon and a nineteenth century fool. In some respect we don't see any.

THE Louisiana Legislature will shortly pass an act prohibiting foreign sailors from working on the wharves and levees of New Orleans.

—Who knows what wealth is to be found under our feet. A learned Florentine has lately been collecting dust in the roadways of the French capital, and finds that it contains thirty-five per cent. of iron, caused by "the abrasion of the horses' hoofs." Carrying his researches to the footpaths, he found in the dust gathered there thirty per cent of transparent glue. Thus it is we often pass by as worthless many a thing that if carefully investigated and appropriated would add to the world,s wealth. It is the little things, after all,even in business that make men rich, and those who are shrewd enough to see this and take advantage of it prosper. A merchant who always looks after little things and avoids waste by leakage and in various other ways can always sell cheaper than a careless and wasteful man. This is one reason that Sechler & Co. in the Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office, can do better for his patrons than any other merchant in Centre county. Go into his store and you will find everything neat and in order, no dirt or careless confusion of goods as though a mob had lately gone through the premises. When you examine his goods you find everything clean, no dust, no dirt, no damaged goods, no inferior goods. In fact if it takes a hundred clerks to do the work Sechler will have his store in order, as clean as any parlor. For this reason,his meats and groceries taste better even if other merchants would sell the same quality, which they do not. Go to Sechler's for your groceries and meat. It is the best place in the county.

—At the instance of some of our best people W. P. Johnson, M. D., one of the principals of the National Surgical Institue of Philadelphia, has consented to visit Bellefonte, and will be at the Bush House on February 9th and 10th, to meet all who may wish to consult with him. Dr. Johnson is not a traveling physician; he is one of the original founders of the world-famed institution named above, to which many of the citizens from all sections have made expensive trips for treatment. As the Doctor makes no charge for examination, our citizens should embrace this opportunity early on his arrival. The specialties treated are: Deformities, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Crooked and Diseased Joints, Club, Reel, or Crooked Feet, Diseases and Deformities of the Spine and Hip Joint, Deformed Faces, Noses and Limbs, Female Diseases, Piles or Hemorroids, Fistula in Ano, Male Diseases, Tumors, Chronic Diseases, etc.

—Mrs. Dr. Kirk, of this place, after a short but very painful illness, died on Monday morning last about seven o'clock. She had been in an unconscious condition for several days, but on Sunday sufficiently recovered to be enabled to converse with her father and mother, who had been summoned to her bedside. This was thought at the time, to be a change for the better, but during the night she again relapsed into unconsciousness, in which state, we are informed, she remained until death ended her sufferings. The deceased was a very exemplary woman, beloved by all who knew her, and the sorrowing husband, to whom she had been a faithful partner, and all those with whom she was wont to associate in life, will sadly miss her genial presence and kind attentions. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

—A musical convention, under the direction of Messrs. A. J. Swartz and Frank Dale, is being held in the Lutheran church at Boalsburg this week. All those wishing to hear good music should attend the concert next Saturday evening, Jan. 31st. Proceeds to go toward purchasing an organ for the church. Admission 25 cents.

—Public Grange Meetings will be held at Unionville, Friday, Jan. 30; Milesburg, Saturday, Jan. 31, Howard, Tuesday, Feb. 3; Jacksonville, Wednesday, Feb. 4; Zion, Thursday, Feb. 5; Benner, Friday, Feb. 6; Pleasant Gap, Saturday, Feb. 7. All are invited.

LEONARD RHONE.

—A new building is being erected on High street, opposite Bush's Arcade, by Mr. R. L. Erhard, where he proposes to carry on the manufacture of boots and shoes.

—An elopement between Milesburg and Bellefonte parties has caused considerable street talk of late. For various reasons we withhold their names for the present.

—We call the attention of those of our readers afflicted with bodily ailments to the supplement issued with this number of the REPUBLICAN.

—Get your sale bills printed at the REPUBLICAN office if you want them executed in the highest style of the art, and at reasonable prices.

—Lumbermen about here say that the outlook for a brisk business in the spring looks gloomy.

—Judging from the following significant "ad" in the Altoona *Tribune*, corner loafing must form a pretty important feature of Sunday life in Altoona:—

WANTED:—Five hundred good, able-bodied young men to stand on the First Naional Bank corner and the one opposite, on Sundays. Good wages to the right kind of men. Must come well recommended. None need apply who are not gifted with good strong vocal and visual organs, so that they may be enabled to halloo and yell at every dog, cow, person on horseback or in a carriage that may pass by. They will also be required to make remarks about each lady passer-by, and, if necessary, precede such remarks by a few well-chosen oaths or obscene and vulgar phrases. Also—two hundred more young men and boys to stand in front of the peanut stand, on the opposite corner. For terms, etc., apply to the Chief of Police.

In connection with the above we would say that there are one or two street corners in Bellefonte that will accommodate a few more men on Sunday, and if the Altoona scheme works they should apply early.

—Rev. R. P. Campbell, one of the rising young men of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, died at Woodland, Clearfield county, on Wednesday of last week, after a short illness. He was closing the second year of his pastorate of the M. E. church at that place, and gave universal satisfaction. His remains were interred in Meek's church.yard, at Half Moon, this county.

—Those who come to Bellefonte to attend court should not fail to stop at the Bush. Penn Bigony, the accommodating clerk, will give you a cordial shake of the hand and make you feel as comfortable as though you were in your own sitting-room.

—A man in Muncy calls his horse Topaz, because he is hard topaz.—*Williamsport Breakfast Table*. A Bellefonte Hibernian calls his nag Asteroid, because he says he is only fit for an Asteroid.

—Mr. S. G. Carson, of Potters Mills, made up his mind he had lived long enough without the companionship of the REPUBLICAN, and on Tuesday dropped in and showed us the color of his wealth.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Jan. 22, 1880.

Some of the Democratic managers are threatening to commit a bigger blunder than yet weighs them down, by having their Maine brethren bring their forlorn "case" to Washington, on an appeal to Congress for recognition. Let them come. That is just what the Republicans want. How else can we so well have the great steal thoroughly ventilated, and exposed to view, and to contempt all over the country? We are all hoping they will come before Congress, in some form. It will be the means of converting a very dull session into a very lively funeral for the Democratic party.

The Republican triumph in Maine is all the better and stronger for having been accomplished peaceable and through legal means. Senator Blaine well states the case in his speech at the meeting to rejoice over the result. He said the people abroad wondered why we didn't use force on the first day of the session, for by that means we could easily have won. But it was better to go to the Courts and wait patiently for the end which was to come. He said again. "We have had a long and trying contest with desperate men, who sought to disfranchize voters by the thousand, and to substitute a false count for an honest ballot as the source of power to a State Government, but for all our troubles and trials, and for all the wrongs we have so patiently endured we are this day richly repaid when we remember the instrumentalities by which we have triumphed without firing a gun, without shedding a drop of blood, without a blow, or without one disorderly assemblage."

The women suffragists are having their annual bow-wow here, and will make an appeal to Congress for their rights. Is will be the same old story doubtless. Congressmen will listen to them patiently and pigeon-hole the petitions with which they have been flooded, without even a debate upon the merits of the case.

The elections Committee of the Senate are still going through the farce of taking testimony against Senator Kellogg, where it is supposed they have already made up their minds to unseat him. They mean to steal the next Senate if possible. But they have a new trouble, in this raid. The new Senator from Virginia, Mr. Mahone, threatens to act with the Republicans. He never was much of a Democrat, and he has little love for the Bourbons now.

Senator elect Garfield of Ohio is in receipt of many congratulations on his promotion. Last night he was entertained at a supper by Representatives Townsend of Ohio, and McCook of New York, at which Secretary Sherman, assistant Secretary Hawley, General Sherman, and several members of Congress were present, and to-night he is serenaded. PHIL.

Tay-a-be-shock-up, "Montana"-From a Pilgrim's Outlook.

MISSOULA, MONTANA.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Lying between the 45th and 49th parallels of latitude, and the 104th and 116th meridians of west longitude; covering an area of 150,000 square miles—equal in size to the New England States, also including the Empire State; shut in among such mountain fastnesses, the air of Heaven is inhaled in all its purity,—this is Montana.

The climate in winter is cold, the thermometer at this place being below Zero two weeks at a time this winter, registering the two days before Christmas 41 degrees below. In summer, though its mountain peaks stand perpetually snow-capped, its valleys enjoy delightful weather. Its 16,000,000 acres of farm land, 38,000,000 of pasturage, and 13,000,000 of timber-lands, rivalling both Pennsylvania and Michigan pineries,its mines, rich in gold, silver, copper, iron and coal,—give to it a wealth enticing, growing and permanent. Here all the products of the Middle and Eastern States can be grown. In this county is the famous valley of the Bitter Root, seventy-five miles in length by six to ten in width in which all the different grains, fruits and vegetables are grown.

Though sometimes reported differently, Montana placer mines are yet productive; yet its quartz mines are taking the lead. The Butte mining camp, in the adjoining county, only three years old, with its stamp mills, arastas and roasters has been turning out one million dollars in silver annually. Mining is yet in its infancy, owing to the distance from railroads, and oftentimes wagon-road communication, making the cost of machinery too great for its undertaking.

Montana furnishes to the farmer the best of crops, and as farming is carried on by irrigation, sure crops; to the stock-raiser the most nutritious grasses; and to the mechanic the highest wages of any of its sister Territories. The newcomer traversing many miles of its extent, even though winter is on every hand, is continually in a state of wonder and admiration. Its deep, long, and abrupt canyons; its rushing streams; its overhanging rocks, interchanged with its broad valleys walled in by mountains lost in clouds,—all these conspire together to rest and satisfy one after the monotonous journey through the greater part of southern Wyoming and eastern Idaho.

Montana has also a dark side to the picture: among its drawbacks is isolation from civilization, as yet only one railroad—the Utah Northern—touching its borders, the expense to the emigrant, its need of good schools, its scarcity of churches, and its exposure to the depredations of Indians numerous within her borders. This is the Montana of to-day, but the most conservative of her business men prophesy a wonderful growth in population and development in mineral wealth in the near future, owing to the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, which will pass through the greater portion of her richest domain.

One is continually coming in contact with new expressions. He himself is a "Pilgrim" or "Tenderfoot." Instead of a man receiving credit "he goes on his *jaw-bone*." Nothing is carried, everything is "*packed*," from a box of matches to a hundred-weight of flour. There are no impostors here, "Bilks" are found. You are never asked the news, but "what do you know?" There are no parties or companies, but "outfits" are numerous. A person is never energetic, but he can be "a rustler"

This is Montana in general, but when I have more time will try and show you her in some of her many particulars.

Very Truly,
J. H. T. RYMAN.

—A new accommodation car, from the Pennsylvania railroad shops, containing smoking, baggage and mail departments, was attached to the evening train Saturday night, destined for the P. and E. road.

—Mr. John Wolf is a candidate for registration assessor in the north ward. John is a straight-out Republican, of good standing, and if elected to the position, will make a faithful officer.

—Mr. John W. Getz, of Lemont, formerly a tinner in this place, cut a severe gash in the two first fingers of his left hand a few days ago while working up sheet iron.

—Mr. D. W. Kline, constable of Huston township, paid us a visit on Monday.

One of New York's prominent chemists, Mr. Albert C. Dung, 61 Bowery, says:

ST. JACOBS OIL cured a well-known auctioneer, and many other prominent citizens of Rheumatism. It is a reliable remedy.

How to Connect the Commerce of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

ROOMS OF THE WASHINGTON NEWS ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—All branches of industry, but especially agriculture and manufactures, are vitally interested in the question of making a closer connection between the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Whether the great expense involved, the engineering difficulties to be overcome, and the very long time required, will render impracticable an inter-oceanic canal, and cause the substitution therefor of a railway for transporting vessels across the Isthmus, is a question which will probably have the attention of Congress as well as capitalists before long. In advance of its more general discussion, we send you the following letter, which was printed in the London *Times* of a recent date, from Hon. E. J. Reed, a member of the British Parliament, and the most celebrated naval architect in Europe:

I write to express the hope that the project of substituting a ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama for the costly canal which is in contemplation, referred to in the letter of your Philadelphia correspondent in the *Times* of this day, will receive in this country and in France the consideration which it well deserves. I have for some time past had under consideration a similar scheme of my own for conveying ships across the north of the great peninsula of Florida, and although I have not had leisure to develop it sufficiently to justify me in putting it in detail before the public, I have gone a long way towards satisfying myself that it is a feasible plan, and highly economical in comparison with a ship canal.

Mr. Eads, who has now announced and advocated the plan in America, is an engineer of the greatest ability, distinguished alike by the greatness of his engineering conceptions and by the theoretical and practical knowledge which he brings to bear upon their development. I first made his acquaintance in connection with war vessels and machinery constructed during the American war, and found him most able in grasping the essentials of the warship problem and in the application of steam to the objects in view. He has since given abundant evidence of engineering skill in other spheres and on larger scales.

It may not be generally known that this country has done much in the way of lifting vessels bodily from one level to another, both in the case of the hydraulic docks of Mr. Edwin Clark and in the Anderton barge lift in Cheshire, where the Bridgewater Canal and the river Weaver (of which the former is forty feet above the latter) are placed in working communication by the raising and lowering of pontoons with vessels afloat within them. I am satisfied that by modifying the plans of these hydraulic operations and greatly augmenting their scale, and by interposing railroad communication between the seas to be connected, ships can be conveyed across intervening land and much less expensively than by canal, where the distance to be traversed is great.

As my own investigations of the subject have been limited to the case of Florida, where the country is generally level, I cannot undertake, without further inquiry, to say how much the mountains of the Central America route may add to the difficulty of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by the plan proposed; but in all other respects I would presume to claim for the project of Mr. Eads the most careful consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
E. J. REED.

Port Grape Wine for Sickness.

Decidedly one of the nicest and most creditable of any article of Wine we have ever seen, is the wine bearing the above name, made from the Portugal Port Grape, cultivated by Mr. Alfred Speer, Passaic, N. J. This Wine under the hand of Mr. Speer, has been brought to a state of great perfection. It possesses the highest medicinal virtues, and certainly as an article for medical use it is not, in our judgement, to be surpassed in color, taste, or any of the qualities which constitute a pure, mild and agreeable wine for the sick.—*Boston Transcript.*

2-t.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS!—At the International Dairy Fair, held in New York, December, 1870, a committee of the most expert butter makers made the most careful tests of all the different Butter Colors. The result was the unanimous award of the only prize to Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Perfected Butter Color. Again this original and perfect color scores a victory as it always does when there is honest and fair competition with any of its competitors. Sold by merchants and druggists. Take no other.

WHY WEAR PLASTERS?—They may relieve, but they cannot cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action—and at the same time it regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day and cure yourself.

Listen to This.

The unbiased opinion of the most intelligent medical men in this country and Europe, support the statement that Kidney-Wort is the greatest discovery yet, for curing Kidney and liver troubles, piles and constipation. It acts on both Kidneys and bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system.

THE LEADING AND POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE OF PHILADELPHIA.

SHOPPING

With us through our **SAMPLE AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT** is simple, easy, and advantageous. Anyone writing to us for Samples, mentioning the kind of goods needed, will receive, by return mail, the desired samples and information. Goods sent

BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Through this means ladies everywhere throughout the United States avail themselves of a very convenient plan of receiving Dress Goods, Trimmings, and a General Outfit from the head-centres of trade, where they can at all times obtain the best goods, newest and latest styles to be had for the least money.

HOMER, CALLADAY & CO.

Manufacturers, Retailers, and Importers of Choice Novelties in Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, etc.,

CHESTNUT, ABOVE BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

(ESTABLISHED 1842,)

And 1 Rue Richer, Paris, France.

☞ Have the children send for a set of our Fancy Advertising Cards. ☜

12-3 All Samples and Informaatio 13t.

FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ SEND FOR SAMPLES OF NEW NOVELTIES. ☜ ☞ SEND FOR SAMPLES AND INFORMATION. ☜

Rupture

DR. J. A. SHERMAN IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY DR. SHERMAN known to the public for the past 35 years or more through his successful method of treating Rupture without the annoyance and injury trusses inflict. His system of cure is by local external application.

No man is safe who has a rupture, no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment; and every man who now suffers from and the injury of trusses, to such an extent that life has no enjoyments, once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a stand-still affliction; it is progressive, even unto death. References given to gentlemen in the city, who have been cured. During treatment no hindrance from labor. Patients from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home the same day.

HIS BOOK ON RUPTURE

gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves of the certainty of being cured.

It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents. Save this, and remember in writing or calling the address is

DR. J. A. SHERMAN

251 Broadway, cor. Murray St., New York.

CAUTION—The reputation of DR. J. A. SHERMAN, attained from 40 years successful practice has started around the country **pretenders** who assume to be the original Dr. Sherman famous for the cure of Rupture. Two of these parties an old and young man recently turned up in Boston; they duped several by their *Fraudulent Advertisements*; when detected, suit was brought, but the fellows ran away leaving sorrowful victims, room rent, board bills and newspapers unpaid. Since then they have been discovered at 241 Broadway, New York, where they recently, by base deceptions, defrauded an aged Clergyman. 12-4 4t.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20th, 1880.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEWISBURG, CENTRE AND SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY:

The Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, whose railroad property and franchises have been lately sold, and are now held by the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, are hereby notified that, by presenting in person or by letter their certificate of stock, in amounts of two shares or multiples thereof, with power of attorney for the transfer thereof duly executed, to James R. M'Clure, No. 233 South Fourth street, in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., on or before the first day of April, 1880, there will be delivered to them in exchange for said stock full paid Certificates of Capital Stock in The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, in the proportion of *one* share of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company's stock for every *two* shares of the stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad duly transferred.

12-4 3t. STRICKLAND KNEASS, No. 233 South 4th St., Phila., Pa.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Mr. E. R. Chambers has been unanimously elected an active member of the Cresson Literary Society of the Pennsylvania State College.

L. L. SPAFFORD, President,
12-4 3t. H. L. CALDER, Cor. Sec.

A GREAT SUCCESS! 4000 sold!! HEADLEY'S *wonderfully popular work, the* **Life and Travels of GEN. GRANT** is pronounced by the General's **intimate friends** the **best low-priced** work—hence the **splendid success** of Agents ☞ **A MILLION people want HEADLEY'S book to-day.** We need **3000 MORE AGENTS AT ONCE! BEWARE OF imitations.** We send *proof* of superiority, *sample leaves, steel portrait* of Grant, and *full* particulars **free** to all desiring them. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 12-4 4t.

Grant's TOUR AROUND THE WORLD!

Complete record. Describes places visited, and ovations by Kings and Emperors. **900** pages. **200** illust. Price, **$2.50**. Agents wanted. Circulars free. 12-4 4t. W. H. KELLEY, Phila.

A HOUSEHOLD NEED!!—A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent Free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, &c., Address Dr. Sandford, 162 Broadway, New York City, 12-4 4t.

COMPOUND OXYGEN "*Health and Life*," Mo. 1, a record of remarkable cures in *Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia*, and other *Chronic Diseases* by the new *Oxygen Treatment*, now ready and **sent free.** DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila, Pa. 12-4 4t

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Etate of ISABELLA PETTIT, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

1 6t MARY L. MACBRIDE, Executrix.

PIANOS Stool, Cover and Book only **$143** to **$255**. ORGANS, 12 stops, 3 set reeds 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only **$68**. ☞ Holiday Newspaper Free. Address, **Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.** 50-8t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE I will sell my Saw-Mill Tract of Land, on Marsh Creek, on which there is yet about 2,000,000 feet of good oak and pine timber; about 40 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, having fed and applied $1000 worth of hay and grain each year for ten years. The buildings are new and good; including farm house, barn 80 feet square, steam house, ice house, &c. Terms: Half cash, the balance in installments. A. S. TIPTON.

Curtin twp., Howard p. o., Centre Co. 12-3 3t

CONSUMPTION

CURED. A simple vegetable remedy for the *speedy* and *permanent cure* of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, *and all Throat and Lung Affections*. Also **a positive and radical cure** for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, *which has been tested in thousands of cases*. Recipe, with full directions (in German, French, or English) for preparing and using, sent by mail **free of charge** on receipt of stamp. *Please name this paper.* W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

2 4-t.

AGENTS READ THIS

We want an agent in this county to whom we will pay a salary of $100 per month and expenses to sell our wonderful invention. **Sample free.** Address at once SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Michigan. 1w4

FOR

FANCY PRINTING

CALL AT THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO

IRON MEN!!

—:o:—

VALUABLE

Iron Ore Mines for Sale.

—:o:—

These Mines are in Marion township, about four miles

EAST OF BELLEFONTE,

on Jacksonville road, and about three miles from the Railroad at

CURTIN STATION.

The Ore is of the

VERY BEST QUALITY

of Pipe Ore, and mines are easy of access, and easily worked. There is a good location at the mines for the

Erection of Machinery

and plenty of

WATER TO WASH THE ORE.

There is also on the land about

FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD.

The land is valuable for

FARMING PURPOSES.

Inquire of ELIAS ZIMMERMAN,
12-4 3t. Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS HOME.

THE

BUSH HOUSE.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION

against the Producers, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the ho el.

J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

12-4 tf.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Theo. S. Christ and John I. Thompson, Jr., under the firm name of Christ & Thompson, was on the first day of January, A. D. 1880, dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be left in the hands of John I. Thompson, Jr., who will collect the accounts, and all demands against the firm should be presented to him for payment THEO. S. CHRIST,
Lemont, Pa. JOHN I. THOMPSON, JR.

The business will be continued at same place, Lemont, Centre Co., Pa., by the undersigned.
12-4 3t. JOHN I. THOMPSON, JR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, late of Liberty township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre Co., he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER, Adm'r.
12-4 6t. P. O. Flanchard, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between John D. Lieb and E. M. Sturdevant, and since the decease of John D. Lieb by his administrator David M. Lieb, under the firm name of John D. Lieb & Co., was on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1880, dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said E. M. Sturdevant, and all demands on the same to be presented to him for payment.

E. M. STURDEVANT,
D. M. LIEB, Adm'r.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the same place under the name of Phœnix Planing Mill Company. 12-4 3t. E. M. STURDEVANT.

PARLOR Pictures, Scrap Book Pictures, Chromo Business Cards, Motto Cards, Conversation Cards, "May I see you Home" Cards, Thirty Assorted Sample Cards sent for 10 cents.

PHILA. LITH. CARD CO.,
12-3 1y. No. 956 South Front St., Phila., Pa.

Valuable Farm For Sale

—IN—

UNION TOWNSHIP,

Within Four Miles of Unionville Station, on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, a Good Highway from the Farm to the Station, containing

EIGHTY ACRES

—OF—

Red Shale Land,

Sixty Acres under a Good State of Cultivation, and balance Timbered. It is one of the

Best Fruit Farms

to be found in this part of the country, and has a large number of FINE APPLE and PEACH TREES in bearing condition. There is a

NEVER FAILING SPRING

on the farm, the water of which is brought to the house and barn. There is on the farm a

Good Two-Story House,

newly plastered, containing Nine Rooms; a GOOD BARN, ICE HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE, and other necessary outbuildings.

PRICE: 3000,

One-Half Cash down, and the balance in payments to suit purchaser. Enquire of

WILLIAM D. SMITH,
12-3 3m. Fleming, Centre Co., Pa.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND. CHURCH & CO'S SODA. BI-CARB. ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Ensure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda which is the same thing, is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear pure examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of soda or saleratus is to dissolve a number spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring quickly. The soda thoroughly dissolved the deleterious matter in the inferior soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or longer, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the packages and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves a costly item in its cheapness and healthfulness for valuable in every household.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN. SEEDS PLANTS, SMALL FRUITS &C.

CATALOGUE FREE TO ALL WHO APPLY BY LETTER.

Peter Henderson & Co. 35 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK.

12-3-5t-eow.

A. J. CRUSE.

—o—

CIGAS. CIGARS.

—o—

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND OF

MY OWN MAKE.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine my stock

Before Ordering Elsewhere.

ALSO,

CHEWING

AND

SMOKING TOBACOS,

PIPES, &c.

A. J. CRUSE,

BUSH HOUSE.

49-3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Philadelphia One Price Clothing House.

This Space is Reserved for the

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Successors to J. NEWMAM, Jr.,)

Who will open on or about

FEBRU'Y 20,

AT NEWMAN'S OLD STAND,

With such a Stock of CLOTHING as has Never Before been Seen in This County, and which they will

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

12-4 tf.

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in

COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD

Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Ralroad.

—:o:—

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN

ANTHRACITE COAL!!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,

☞ WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED. ☜

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Store.

J. H. BAULAND'S

ALLEGHENY ST., BELEFONTE, PA.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I AM OFFERING THE

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Every One says that is the Place for Bargains. Go then and be Convinced.

ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Having received an immense stock of goods before the advance I am able to sell Cheaper than any store in town

All My Goods are Marked in Plain Figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully Yours,

J. H. BAULAND.

MY MOTTO IS: "One price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation." 48-tf

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Homestead Adornments.

The following essay on Homestead Adornments although somewhat lenghthy for our columns contains so much good ocmmon sense that we publish it entire, to which we invite the attention of every wide awake and progressive farmer's boy in the county. We are quite sure every boy who reads and studies the suggestions will be largely benefited for his trouble:

Most farmers do not know how much they lose by devoting almost their entire time to what they call "the practical part" of farming, and neglecting the ornamental. They think—many of them—that it will not "pay." They are generally mistaken. It will pay handsomely in pleasure if they have any taste for such work; and if the taste is wanting, then it ought to be cultivated. The dullest eye can appreciate the difference between a house with a woodpile or a barnyard in front of it, with no lawn, no shade trees, no flowers and no pleasant, tidy walks leading to the door, no well-kept driveway, nor hedges, nor evergreens, and one with these accessories to rational pleasures to make glad not only the occupants but every other person who has the opportunity to see it. A pleasant country home is a public as well as a private pleasure; and it is a debatable question whether the public, in its corporate capacity of the State, might not wisely do something to encourage a greater development in the matter of homestead adornments.

The common objections by neglectful farmers of "cost" and "want of time" are well-nigh frivolous. Where the unnecessary shade or ornamental trees for planting about the house cannot be obtained on the farm, they are so cheaply furnished now by nurserymen that the objection of cost is really no good objection. Twenty dollars will, in most cases, purchase (freight included) a thousand small trees of the most approved varieties, which could be divided among half a dozen neighbors, and by them planted in nursery rows and cultivated a few years, until they are large enough to put out on the lawn, roadside or about the house. At a cash outlay, then, of about $3.33⅓ each member of the club might easily have an assortment of 150 first-class shade or ornamental trees. This does not look like a heavy tax. The work of growing them in nursery rows and of transplanting them at a suitable size and age would not generally involve a cash outlay at all. Transplanting can be done in the spring or fall, when other work is not pressing; and, being for permanence and for bearing a crop of pleasure in seeing them through all seasons, the works would be, if conducted in a right spirit, a labor of love.

But as tastes are not to be accounted for, and the want of taste not to be amended by telling men with fixed habits that a change of habits will bring them great rewards, it may be possible, perhaps, to press more potent arguments. Thousands of farmers have a standing complaint against their boys, that, as fast as they grow up, they leave the farm for the city, or at least for some other pursuit. They wonder at this, and grieve over and remonstrate against it. They seldom think that the fault may be due largely to their own habits of life. Spirited and intelligent boys are not content, in the face of progress and improvement all about them, to spend their lives in a mere routine of drudgery. With homes where the surroundings are always uninviting; where a little well-timed and judicious labor would soon work a marvellous change, but where such a suggestion is discouraged or frowned upon; where a boy's attempt to plant in the "front yard" a little seedling pine pulled up from the woods is ridiculed or angrily condemned as "useless labor;" where a wife's attempts to change the site of a hog pen, a barnyard or a wood pile from the front to rear are replied to in the same manner, and where there is a constant contrast between such homes and those more neat and elegant, which—thanks to improved taste—are now quite often found in the country, but which cost little more except in labor, one may ask if it is at all strange that, under such circumstances, ambitious boys become disgusted with country life, and as soon as possible seek their fortunes in the city? It is true that from them are recruited, in many instances, our best busines men; but at the same time thousands of others fill only menial positions, or fall into temptations and are hopelessly ruined. It is questionable whether, on the whole, the cities are benefited by this exodus of country boys, while it is reasonably certain that the country loses vastly by it, and judicious farmers will not be in haste to encourage this depletion.

It is not claimed that this distaste for farm life originates entirely from the want of rural taste in farmers; it is simply one of the causes which contribute to it. It may not be apparent as a cause in many instances; thousands of boys would not think to give it as a reason for their dislike of country life until years of experience and observation had opened their eyes to it. The main difficulty lies in the unthinking and irrational attempt of so many farmers to make their boys love work merely as work, with nothing else for engaging their minds in connection with their homes or for developing a love of the familiar place in their hearts. If they are wanted to stay there through life, or even to love the business in general and to pursue it on some other farm, how to do it should be a father's study. There are many ways by which an attachment for rural pleasures or labors may be inculcated by a father who is at all solicitous on the subject. The simple act of giving a boy a shade tree, or several of them, to plant, will have a tendency to anchor him to the place. Tell him that they are his—his to own, to care for, to cultivate, and to prune—and a sense of responsibility will be awakened in him that, perhaps, he never felt before. Interest him in the character of the trees, their habits of growth, origin, uses and beauties; show him where he can see others of full age, or refer him to books or articles where he can inform himself about them. They may, perhaps, soon become pets with him in a certain sense, his children; and, whether he stays or goes, those trees, to the end of life, will have a tender interest in his mind. He may be given young animals to rear, or poultry (and this is a good plan also), but these will grow up and die or be sold or bartered away; but the trees will ordinarily remain for several generations.

In the laying out of grounds, the opening of walks, the planting and care of shrubbery, etc., a boy's interest can also be awakened, and his love of home greatly strengthened, without his being aware even that there is any object in it relating to himself. All work—all plowing, mowing, grubbing, digging, corn planting, etc., makes him the dull boy so often seen—the reluctant, shiftless, purposeless worker, but eager in the purpose to get away from the farm at the first opportunity.

Evergreens are among the most attractive of ornamental trees about a country home, and, whether as dwarfs or stately standards, they are so beautiful, particularly in winter, that many a bright boy might be interested in them by a little attention. The writer knew a boy once who, without any encouragement in that direction, admired them so much at one time that he stuck pine branches here and there in his father's door yard in the hope that they might take root and grow. Afterwards he dug up one or two little white pine trees in the woods and planted them, but as the work was unskilfully done, and without any instruction from others, it was a failure, of course; and, as no one seconded his efforts or tried to instruct him, no evergreens, nor indeed much less in the way of rural adornment, was ever a feature of that country home. It was all work, work—plant corn and dig potatoes—and as the boy and his brothers became of age, they dropped away, one by one, to teach school, peddle books, "keep" grocery, or do almost anything to get away from the old farm and its monotonous routine of drudgery. No attempt was made to interest them. They must work steadily and ask no questions until they became of age, and, of course, they bolted then. Not one ever returned to stay, and in the course of time, when death had gathered the parents to his harvest, the place, still unadorned, unkept and growing poorer each year, passed into new hands. Now it is greatly improved, and, what with the beauty of present surroundings, and the tender associations of youth, my friend says he looks upon it with awakened interest, and thinks how happy and contented he might have been there with a little encouragement. A single tree planted at his father's suggestion and under his directions, watched and cared for by him through youthful days until it expanded into a thing of beauty, would be, he says, a loving link to bind him to the dead past of childhood and youth. And so it would be in thousands of other cases. Many and many a farm wood lot is well stocked with the best of young shade or ornamental trees, which need only transplanting about the now gaunt and seedy home to change it into an incipient Eden of loveliness. What if it does not pay directly in cash? If it interests the children, and makes them contented and cheerful, it is a thousand times better than to see them forming tastes at which every well-disposed parent shudders—tastes for the society of the corner grocery, where smutty stories, and raffles, and neighborhood gossip, and horse talk, mingled with tobacco smoking, beer guzzling, penny pitching and profanity are the staple entertainments. The boys, it is true, might not stay at home every night merely to get moonlight or starlight views of the shade trees, evergreens, hedges or nicely-graveled walks and driveways, planned, planted or laid out by the father, seconded by mother and carried into effect by themselves; but when their tastes were developed and gratified in such work they would not be likely to seek the corner grocery or tavern when night shut out the pleasant homestead grounds from view. They would find books to read at home—books, perhaps, which treated of the work in which they were interested, or books of travel, biography, history, or fiction even—something which would both instruct and entertain, and lead to better and nobler thoughts than corner grocery or bar-room instruction.

There is another consideration worthy of notice. A people who enthusiastically love their homes and their surroundings are a strong people, and cannot easily be dislodged or conquered by an invading army. We may be in no special danger of any such calamity, but the danger will grow less and less as the country is developed and homes of taste and beauty multiply under the labors of a free people. The love of one's native land has always been an element of strength even in sterile, mountainous countries, which a stranger, from fairer lands, might think uninviting or repulsive. No people, perhaps, are more strongly attached to their homes and farms than the Holanders, and none, probably, ever fought more bravely against invading enemies. The reason is not far to seek. In one sense they are a self-made people—their very soil is snatched from the bed of the ocean, and their history is one long, sleepless, but triumphant, fight against the despotism of the sea. Driven back, driven out, and kept at bay by gigantic dykes, the vast proportions of which outrival the famous walls of China, it still roars and dashes and thunders about them—sometimes even leaping the barriers or beating them down, and then plunging madly forward with a fury that knows no pity or mercy, yet always in turn to be mastered and expelled. Their very cost and the danger they shut out make the homes of the Dutch dear to them, and render them invincible in defence against man or the elements. Mere luxury breeds effeminacy; but a people who are the architects of their own fortunes, who carve out homes of beauty with their own hands, who plant, and water, and shape and prune, because they love beauty for its own sake, and find a pleasure in it "which the world cannot give nor take away," who, by the magic of culture and skill, change sterility into fertility, barrenness into bread and the desert into blossoms, can always be depended on to fight successfully the battles of their native land.

Dissertation on Tobacco.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Most users of tobacco will admit they wish they never had acquired the loathsome habit; few will desire their sons to acquire it. The wisdom is apparent of Sir Isaac Newton's reply when asked why in that age he never smoked a pipe: "Because," said he, "I am unwilling to make to myself any necessities." Besides the humiliating slavery implied in the necessities of this imperious habit, it has a powerful tendency to blunt the user's sense of cleanliness; for it is, in the estimation of both sexes, an unclean habit. To present this fact we will refer to an incident as depicted in Shirley, where a lover entering a parlor which had been suddenly left by his lady, and finding every object in its proper place, soliloquizes thus, seeming to hear each article of the apartment say, "I belong to a lady," look at the kid of this delicate white glove, and at the unsullied furniture, all in its precise place! What a nappy touch of the artist to convey a pleasing sense of odor and cleanliness of the high bred maiden! But, if tobacco users had to be judged by the places they have left, surely they would soon come to be rated very low in the scale of civilization. This habit seems to dull the senses of the rights of others, and hence Horace Greeley, rather abruptly perhaps, summed up his opinion, saying that "when a man begins to smoke he gradually becomes a hog; unclean himself and wanting in appreciation of what is due to other creatures." In illustration, "go to a crowded gathering (as he frequently did) where a few smokers, unfledged boys perhaps, have introduced themselves; a long nine projecting beneath the nose of each—'a fire at one end and a fool at the other'—and mark how the puff, puffing transforms the air, which was none too pure at best to suit all tastes in the crowd.

These pinching times the cost of tobacco in money or labor comes to be considered well before we decide whether or not it pays to use it, as every person who does so contributes not only in sharing the whole expense of the weed to mankind, but by example supports and justifies mankind in assuming and continuing this expense. While the amount squandered by a single individual may seem but a trifle, yet the sum total of the world's tobacco bill is almost incredibly great. It was computed that the world was in 1868 producing nearly one thousand million pounds yearly, at a total cost of five hundred million dollars; to which we must add the cost of pipes, with a long list of smoking conveniences. In the United States the weed exhausts each year four hundred thousand acres of fertile land, and employs about forty thousand sickly and cadaverous cigar and tobacco manufacturers. A genteel meerschaum pipe costs in New York say five to seven dollars, but where is the young dandy content without keeping abreast with fashion? And to a genteel user the cost of tobacco may sum up $50 to $100 a year, while to our humble friend, the hod carrier, the cost may only reach $5 to $10 annually. But even this small waste tells on his meagre income, while the aggregate spent by all users of the noxious weed must be deducted out of the world's surplus earnings. Coming largely from the more destitute classes, this seriously lessens the precious fund which needs to be applied for the betterment of the human family by diffusing the comforts which mark advancing civilization. But in every community a considerable portion of the wages class, owing to bad training, wasteful habits, or lack of intelligent management, frequently are found living amidst very meagre family comforts. Their children are allowed to grow up in idleness, attended with the formation of vicious habits, accustomed to a sort of animal existence restricted to daily necessities of food, clothing and meagre shelter. Trained thus without ennobling aspirations, they are likely to submit to pass away life destitute of any right appreciation of the opportunities presented in the march of civilization, by the intelligent use of which their elevation to greater home comforts might be realized. We suggest that the test of advancement is true civilization, and the attendant comforts, either applied to an individual or to a community, is the use made of surplus earnings, be they little or much in amount. What, then, in the way of universal thrift embracing all classes can we expect from an age or race that expends five hundred million dollars a year for an indulgence fraught generally with injury only? We should bear in mind that the surplus revenue of an average community is very small; nearly the whole force of human beings the world over is necessarily expended in the struggle for subsistence. Taking Massachusetts as a model State, the surplus revenue or earnings, over current living expenses, is only about three cents a day on an average, it is said, for each inhabitant. This net gain measures the capacity for advancement; out of this the community must pay for advances in knowledge, and such extension of comforts as do most for its elevation. It must be confessed that man, after having been in business thousands of years, is yet in very narrow circumstances. He cannot afford to spend five hundred millions a year to gratify an injurious appetite for tobacco, and to couple with this waste the greater allied burden resulting from alcoholic beverages—adding in the United States at least six hundred million dollars more. What wonder we witness abundant destitution and hear the cry of "hard times," while, with the light we now have on these subjects, we still persist in the worse than waste of millions upon millions of the only fund by the rational use of which the comforts of a higher civilization admit of being extended to all classes. So long as a man is content to adhere to physical laws and live temperate, plain and simple (as generally did our ancestors and the early ages), he kept good his title to health and longevity without much dependence on the curative art. But amid the more indulgent civilized habits of the present, to keep good health man must step out of the ruts of custom and fight for it, upholding independent self-government. The general average tone of human health appears to be lessening; whilst fewer quickly die, but few of the living are quite well. Half the population, it has been urged, violate the natural laws on which health is based about every time they take sustenance; at most family tables after a generous course of meat, vegetables, etc., there is served a wild profusion of highly seasoned, enticing cookeries, and sundry indigestible trash, well adapted to beguile the young, disgust the mature, and injure all.

Now from bodies thus abusively nourished, we in this fast age demand excessive exertions in various callings, hence the resort to artificial aids and the extensive use of various stimulants. Fallacious as such resort may be, this is a frequent excuse for joining in the wide spread indulgence of such obnoxious customs. Beware of the first concession to such weakness, in view of this fact, that like as all the virtues are akin and afford loyal aid to each other, so likewise are the vices in close alliance and play into one another's hands. For variety we will make reference to some influential characters in our country's history. The man who had in him most of what will constitute the glory of the future, says Parton, was Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, of Va. He was versed in six languages, was a cultivated gentleman of the times, wrote admirably and farmed skillfully. He raised tobacco and lived by tobacco, but knew too much to use it himself. (Would not consistency have kept him from raising it?)

There is no trace of the pipe in the writings of Washington or Franklin, so we may rank these great men of America among the exempts. And also Washington Irving, who was the first literary man in the United States to achieve a nigh reputation abroad, was no smoker. Dr. Nott and J. Q. Adams likewise, after being many years slaves of the weed, escaped from bondage and smoked no more.

Of all the nations, the most addicted to the use of tobacco are the Turks, Persians, Chinese and the Spainards; all slaves of tradition, submissive to tyrants, unenterprising, and despisers of women. Few faces amongst them have the bright look of health; they generally have a certain tallow aspect, yellowish, with a dull shine upon them. It is plainly not well with such people; they do not conform to nature's requirements, and the first step towards physical regeneration and health must be the abandonment of this poisonous weed.

One hopeful sign for the future is that the great subject of the physical aids and obstacles to a life of virtue is attracting increasing attention and rising in importance. Philanthropists have lessened their ideas of giving tracts to hungry people, or at least they see the propriety of giving bread first. Many are becoming convinced of the fact that it takes certain comforts and breathing room for a person to remain virtuous in. No human virtue or civilization is likely long to exist where, as in some portions of our cities, four families live in one room, some of whom take boarders. The time is approaching in this land of equal rights when these fundamental matters must be allowed more place in the schemes for the improvement and elevation of society.

But to return to the matter of surplus earnings being made available in the improvement of society, we will mention that H. W. Beecher, while a student, was invited to deliver a temperance lecture in Brattleborough, forty miles distant. His stage fare—$10—was paid him, but it occurred to him to walk the eighty miles, and thus save the fare for other use. This was his first earnings away from his parents, and he at once gave proof of the maxim that a test of a person's civilization is the use he makes of his surplus earnings. Beecher spent his, it is said, for the works of Edmund Burk, and bore the precious volumes to his room keenly athirst for knowledge. Now, what if instead of this choice he had given his little sum for some fancied meerschaum with a stock of tobacco, as many *greenish* young men would have done? His was the very temperament to have been quenched by the use of the weed; and had he then bought a pipe in preference to books, instead of growing from a narrow sectarian into a man of world-wide renown for mental ability, he might have become a petty D.D. through life, preaching a bigoted sectarianism in some corner of the land, and going to Europe every five years for his health.

To be continued.

NEW YORK LETTER.

From our own Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, '80.

THE LATE FRANK LESLIE—UNCLE SAM'S POCKET MONEY—THE WORLD'S FAIR—FRANTIC FERRY-BOATS—A DEFALCATOR'R JUBILEE—NEW YORK'S NEW BROOM.

Frank Leslie is dead—and regretted. Perhaps the most American of publishers, in the sense of patriotically catching everything interesting to our people on the wing and giving it full prominence in his publications, he was by birth an Englishman, and his name was Henry Carter. An artist by instinct, with keen literary perception superadded, he naturally gratified his bent by contributing to the papers, but his friends objecting to it he assumed the *nom de plume* of Frank Leslie, which, after arriving here, he formally adopted, and the change was sanctioned by an act of Legislature. His career was phenomenal. A simple list of the numerous periodicals he conducted with such signal ability would take considerable space. That financial difficulties overcame him in his later years was a misfortune he shared with many other men of prominence, but his pluck was unabated, and had he lived a little longer he would have been clear of the harassing interference of his creditors' committee, whose annoyances, it is charged, hastened his death. His collection of woodcuts, accumulated during his long and industrious business lifetime, amounted to over a million, and cost for the drawing, engraving, and procuring fully $8,000,000, a mere item in the gigantic business. A faded photograph of some half-forgotten celebrity suddenly brought into notice, when furnished in the nick of time, has often brought the lucky owner $200 or $300. Mr. Leslie's superb country mansion, with its park, was the glory of Saratoga. In it he dispensed an elegant hospitality. Mr. Leslie was an excellent judge of character and a firm friend. His employees, from his chief editors and artists, down to the scrub-woman who polished the floors of the new and magnificent building in Park Place, were devoted to him. He was married twice, his second wife, to whom he was fondly attached, being the sole legatee of his large fortune. The funeral was quiet enough, but among the hushed throng of mourners were many of the foremost citizens in the country, men distinguished by learning, dignity, wisdom and genius.

As a pleasing instance in point of our present prosperity, I may just remark that on Tuesday last Uncle Sam took in $993,000 (only $7000 less than a million) at the New York Custom House. Of this sum $730,000 was in gold coin, weighing about a ton and a quarter.

The preparations for the coming World's Fair in 1883 are likely to be begun shortly. Two rival organizations have consolidated in the most amiacable fashion, and at a preliminary meeting under the chairmanship of President Jewett of the Erie Railroad, considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The appropriateness of the date selected, being the centennial anniversary of the acknowledgement of American independence by Great Britain, and the place, New York, being the last portion of our soil evacuated by hostile foreign troops, was dwelt on with effect.

It is queer what coincidences occur every now and then to strengthen the notions of spiritualists about presentiments and all that sort of thing. A few days ago a Brooklyn paper, by way of a sensation had some articles and interviews about what might happen if a ferry-boat pilot were to die suddenly. Of course, in such an event and the consequences might be awful. The East river is a very crowded watery highway, full of remarkably swift, intricate and ever varying currents and eddies, and the ferry-boats are running several hours of every week day packed like sardine boxes. The companies have for years been very fortunate, the few lives of passengers which have been lost having been sacrificed by their own imprudence in trying to land, or embark while the boats were in motion, or else by suicide. The officials poohpoohed all idea of danger and economically declined to go to the expense of keeping two pilots at the wheel of their boats all the time. However, one day, a tugboat was observed careering wildly about the stream, puzzling the conductors of all the craft in the vicinity as to how they should get out of the way. The pilot had fallen in a fit. Next morning early the pilot of one of the Fulton ferryboats fell dead while the boat was in the slip, narrowly escaping a terrible calamity, for the boat was jammed to suffocation, with the workingmen and women and the river was thronged with other vessels. The directors promptly doubled up their force of pilots. In the same afternoon, two ferryboats collided and one sunk in a few moments afterward. No lives were lost luckily.

The defalcators have been having a high old time of it. Finding them out seems a catching complaint. J. Lloyd Haigh, the wire-rope man, whose rascalities I mentioned in my last, was quickly followed on the roll of infamy by Treasurer Bogart of the Produce Exchange, who was discovered to have embezzled the funds of that body, to have swindled every one else, and to have over-issued a number of Bergen Co, (N. J.) bonds while holding prominent office there. He committed suicide. The Masons buried him. The last gentlemen who lived by his wits (and he has plenty for them) to be found out is Mr. John C. Freund, an able but unscrupulous writer, with a gift of talking the shrewdest business men out of solid hard cash. He has been here but a few years and succeded in wrecking the *Arcadian*, once a reputable literary journal, and then a trade paper which he secured control of within a year. He was then penniless, but somehow managed to start a music paper, and having got on the right side of the piano people, proceeded to make himself comfortable. He furnished most superb offices in Union Square, with private sitting rooms and bedrooms that would enchant an empress, bought a house in Terrytown for $40,000, so they say, improved it at a cost of $85,000, drove his carriage and pair, laid in gas by a private pipe from the mains a mile distant, at a cost of thousands of dollars, built a new road to his mansion which stood him (or his dupes) in several thousand more, gave remarkable dinners to select people, with the choicest tonics to wash them down, and cigars to digest them, and altogether lived like a veritable Monte Cristo. Unluckily, he had an apopletic fit, and couldn't consequently make provision (by borrowing from Peter to pay Paul in his usual way,) for meeting some bills which fell due, and finally absconded to parts unknown, owing fabulous sums. His check was simply sublime.

Every one on Broadway during the last few days has probably stopped to look at a brigade of one-horse street-sweepers and mud-plows which Capt. William (ex-Clubber) has organized to brush off the slush while wet, on the European plan. His predecessors were accustomed to observe sarcastically that in Europe, or England at any rate, there never was fine weather enough at a time to let the mud dry, and they preferred to let the streets severely alone when it rained, or snowed, or thawed, unless some big funeral gave them an opportunity to clear up the route for the procession. When it was very dry, decrepit old men (with votes) used leisurely to pile up heaps of filth to wait for carts (which never came) to remove them. When the heaps were made, they remained till the wind blew them down again, or rain reduced them again to mud. On William's plan some of the stuff is really got rid of. Improvements in it are desirable, for although Broadway is swept in the middle as clean as the floor of a Hollander's kitchen, broad canals of very liquid slime extending some feet from the curb are terribly detrimental to pantaloons and skirts.

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CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that all the personal property in the possession of John Hite of College township, belongs to me, a portion thereof having been purchased by me at Constable's Sale, Sept. 4th, 1879, and the residence having been loaned by me to him, and all thereof being left with him during my pleasure only. All persons are therefore cautioned against purchasing, meddling or interfering in any way whatever with the same.

MOSES THOMPSON. 12-2-46.*

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Shoemaker and of Rose Shoemaker, deceased, late of Bellefonte, having been granted the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

ELLEN HARRIS,
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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Wilson, dec'd late of Half Moon township, having been granted the undersigned, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make arrangements for payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

1 3w* MARY L. WILSON,
GEO. W. FISHER, Loveville,
THOS. W. FISHER, Fleming, Pa.

NEW UNION CEMETERY—APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to a law judge of Centre county on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1880, under the act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called, "The New Union Cemetery," the object of which is to purchase real estate and lay the same out in lots for purposes of sepulture.

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A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life consider d, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 300 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

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on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

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a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.

(DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.—It is Not a Truss.)

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—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, exactly New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and causing its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $5—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will stop exclusions and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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PLUM

Private Hospital, 305 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo. Established for the treatment of Private, Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen suffering from Private Diseases, Female Weaknesses, Nervousness, Debility, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Impediments to Marriage, Abuse or Excesses, Mercurial Disease, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Rupture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gleet, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Female Irregularities, Displacements, Leucorrhœa, Uterine Tumors, Ulceration, Prolapsus, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, Barrenness, Sterility, Abortion, Miscarriage, Menstrual Irregularities, Painful Menstruation, Spinal Diseases, Hip Disease, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Cancers, Fever Sores, Scrofulous Humors, Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Head, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Prostration, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Dizziness, Spinal Irritation, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Deafness, Discharges

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Spring elections February 17th.

—The Houtzdale *News* has suspended publication.

—If you want to be in style, smoke Harry Green's cigars.

—A little more moisture yesterday. Good weather for ducks.

—Bishop street was enlivened by a dog fight Monday night.

—The teachers of Miles township, have organized a local institute.

—Mr. John Moyer, of Aaronsburg, had a stroke of palsey a few days since.

—Twelve new subscribers from Howard added to our list last week. Not so bad.

—The pleasant weather on Saturday induced a great many farmers and others to visit town.

—Mr. Smith of Martinsburg, Blair county, is the new proprietor of the bakery in Bush Arcade.

—Mr. R. L. Underwood, one of Unionville's prominent Republicans, looked into our sanctum on Thursday.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Centre Hall, contemplate holding an anniversary meeting at that place on Sunday, Feb. 1.

—The regular meeting night of the Centennial Temperance Club has been changed from Monday to Tuesday evening.

—A man whose name we did not learn, sprained his ankle badly on Saturday night by a fall from the depot steps.

—Charles Parnell, the friend of Ireland's distressed subjects, will talk to the Altoona people on the 12th of next month.

—That part of Allegheny street before the public school property underwent considerable needed repairidg last week.

—You cannot get a finer cigar outside of Philadelphia than those sold by Harry Green. That's what everybody says who has tried them.

—We saw a loaf of bread floating down the race on Saturday. We'd like to know who is guilty of such extravagance in these times.

—Boiling Springs had a series of revival meetings last week. Much interest was taken in the meetings by the residents of that locality.

—A man who can't swim should keep off some of the street crossings, says the Lewistown *Sentinel*, which applies equally well to Bellefonte.

—J. Newman, Jr., has removed his tailoring establishment to the Bee Hive store, where he will be pleased to meet his old friends and patrons.

—An intersting communication from Montana, by our young friend, Mr. James Ryman, of Milesburg, who is now visiting in the West, will be found in another column.

—We notice that several young men in town who swore off on cigars New Year's day now sport a pipe. That's swearing off with a vengeance. Better go back to their first love.

—Mr. Simon Harper, late of the firm of Harper Brothers, of this place, has withdrawn from the business, and will take up his residence in Centre Hall. We believe he intends to turn his attention to farming.

—Farmers, and especially their sons who are growing up, should read the article in this issue entitled, "Homestead Adornments." It contains a great deal that is interesting and instructive to the farming community.

—An Erie lawyer, by the name of Pierce, choked to death a few days ago in attempting to swallow a big chunck of meat, and another one was run over by the cars at Pittsburgh a short time ago. The young law students about here should take warning from this, and quit the business.

—The cows which prowl about Brown's coal yard to greet the farmers when they come in with grain are an accomplished set. They walk up to the wagons on their hind legs, and help themselves from the barrels, and the other morning we saw one trying to climb into the driver's seat to take charge of a bag of cloverseed.

—Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of one John Lippett, who is missing from his home in Altoona, and is supposed to have been enticed from his home by a tramp. He is tall and slender, with dark hair and light blue eyes, and the initials "J. L." on his arm. Any information will be thankfully received by his parents. Address, Edward Lippett, Altoona, Pa.

Music at Milesburg.

The concert given by the Milesburg Musical Association in the M. E. church of that place, on Friday evening, Jan. 23d, was one of the most satisfactory and in every respect successful entertainments ever furnished the public in that place. Although the traveling was disagreeable under foot, and threatening clouds swept over the sky, the church was comfortably filled with the *elite* of Milesburg and surrounding country, whose presence and kind attention will ever be held in pleasant remembrance by the class.

We were unable to be present on this occasion, but are informed by those who were that the programme was fully carried out, and the selections rendered in a masterly manner. We will not attempt to make special mention of any of the pieces offered, since all were so well received. Suffice it to say, there were solos sung, by both ladies and gentlemen, showing a degree of culture and quality of voice that has seldom been surpassed in this locality. The very fine appearence of the entire class, and especially the beauty and elegance of the costumes worn by the ladies, was the subject of general admiration. Miss Eddy, as organist, displayed considerable musical ability, and presided at the instrument with much ease and grace. The success of the concert was due, in a great measure, to the untiring efforts and ability of Mr. L. T. Eddy, the manager, who, as a singer and leader, has few equals in this section. We understand it is the intention of the class to repeat the concert at no distant day.

—The *Watchman* local must have taken advantage of the temporary disbandment of the Centennial Club to linger a little longer than usual over the "flowing bowl," which accounts for the terrible mix of matters in last week's *Watchman*. Matters, it seems, were not progressing to suit him at Loeb's store, so he appointed himself a committee of one and dissolved the partnership, consigning Simon to everlasting exile in Centre Hall, and leaving Adolph to continue the business alone. In order to prevent a false impression being spread throughout the county, we are authorized to say that the following item which appeared in last week's *Watchman* is without the slightest foundation, as no such change has been made or is contemplated by the firm:

"The partnership between the Loeb Brothers, in this place, has been dissolved, Simon retiring, and the business will hereafter be carried on by Adolph. Simon intends to make Centre Hall his headquarters. The latter town is getting to be quite a place for retired Bellefonte merchants."

—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of valuable iron ore mines in Marion township. The mines are located about four miles east of Bellefonte, and within three miles of Curtin's Station on B. E. V. Railroad. The ore is considered the finest quality of pipe, and easily worked. The location is suitable for the erection of machinery, and there is an abundance of water near at hand for washing the ore. Write for information to Elias Zimmerman, Milesburg, Pa.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* publishes the following, with the request that the press throughout the State give it circulation: "In December, 1878, the mayor made out a set of papers for a crippled soldier named Peter Fitzner, Co. G., 98th regiment, P. V. Yesterday Mayor Patterson received a letter with the information that Fitzner would be admitted, and received also the transportation from Col. Dick. Coulter, to send on the old soldier. Fitzner is requested to call at once."

—Every farmer should read the new Bush House card in another column. It has the right ring, and judging from appearances around the hotel, Mr. Myers is fulfilling all his promises. We have always believed that farmers and our own local people are deserving of more attention than they usually receive.

—A Bellefonte young man had an offer one evening last week. He had been guilty of a misdemeanor of some sort, and the father of the young lady he went to call upon offered to put a head on him if he didn't get out of the house and stay out.

—Many of the street crossings in Bellefonte are in a miserable condition and need attending to. They are almost impassable in wet weather on account of mud and water that settles on them.

—A Lewistown young man has the habit of blacking only one boot. The *Gazette* man inquired into the matter and discovered that he only had one leg.

—We saw some fine strings of suckers taken from the creek last week.

Handwriting on the Skies.

The Altoona *Tribune*, in its issue of the 22d inst., contains the following item describing a strange phenomenon which appeared in the heavens above Williamsport on Tuesday night, of last week. It is a pretty hard story to believe, but is vouched for by citizens of Williamsport whose veracity cannot be questioned. The *Tribune* says:—

The people of Williamsport were wrought up to a nigh state of excitement on Tuesday night over the rumor that the name of U. S. Grant had appeared in the heavens about 7 o'clock. On the statement of a few reliable men who happened to notice it, it appears to be pretty generally credited. They say the name was very distinctly outlined by the clouds, and was visible about thirty seconds, or the time occupied by the clouds passing between them and the moon. It is an extraordinary phenomenon, and a very hard one to credit, but the truthful character of those who saw it always has been relied on, and is by many in this case, and probebly more so from the fact that it was observed from two different parts of the town at the same time. The night was very windy, and the clouds much scattered and flying faster than usual; but through some unseen power they were thrown together in such a manner as to form unmistakably "U. S. Grant." Whether the clouds were blown together accidently, or whether they came together by the will of an omnipotent power, is left for us to divine, and we can not attempt to interupt the significance of it.

We presume if the Grant boom is anyways benefitted by this strange occurrence, the Democratic sheets will declare that it's a set-up job.

—A hog, it is well known, is a very stubborn creature, and when actuated by hunger, knows no danger. We saw a good-sized pig feeding on the track the other day, and was so deeply occupied in the operation that it paid no attention to a box car that had been switched down the track. When the car approached very near, the porker wheeled around, seemingly resolved to finish his meal or die. He did not die, however, but was rolled under the depot platform, from whence he emerged, none the worse for the encounter, and resumed eating.

—An exchange truthfully remarks: There are some peculiar, sensitive people in this world. A young rowdy will get ripping, raving, staving drunk, shout, howl, fight, bruise, yell, smash and swear for hours; get grabbed by a policemen and have his head softened and nose smashed, on the way to jail, and then whine up for hours to have his name kept from the newspapers, out of regard to the feelings of his poor old mother who was very sick and at death's door.

—A grand masquerade ball is announced to take place in Bush's Hall on Friday evening of this week. The ball will be under the management of John D. Sourbeck, which is enough to insure the lovers of this delightful pastime that it will be conducted in an able manner and will be an enjoyable occasion. It is John's benefit, and his friends should rally and make it a success.

—The Wellsboro *Agitator*, in its last issue, contains the following item:—"We are glad to announce that Robert L. Dartt, M. D., a native of Charleston, but now a practicing physician in Bellefonte, Centre county, took one of the daughters of that beautiful village, Miss Lide Lieb, for a wife on the 7th instant. May they live long and prosper."

—Ex-Sheriff Funk, of Blair county, in company with Director Bell and Steward Shinefelt, of the Blair county poorhouse, were among the visitors to the REPUBLICAN office last week. They are all very pleasant and sociable gentlemen. The sheriff was much pleased with Bellefonte and surroundings, and thinks it one of the prettiest towns in the State.

—One of our exchanges says a county debating society is struggling with the following fishy problem:

"If the head of a fish is one foot long, the head as long as the tail and half the body of the fish, and the body as long as the head and half of the tail, how long is the fish?"

We can't get neither head nor tail out of it.

—The banquet given by the editors and printers of Altoona, in honor of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, is spoken of as having been a very pleasant occasion. About fifty members of the profession were present, and such a glorious time had they, that it was voted to repeat the entertainment annually.

—It will be for the interest of farmers and others who contemplate selling their farms and stock this spring to get their sale bills printed at the REPUBLICAN office. First-class work guaranteed, and prices reasonable.

—Captain Harry Simier, of Philipsburg, was in town on Monday, and of course gave the REPUBLICAN office a call.

A Few Rules to be Observed in Church.

From a close observance of the manners and customs of the church-going people of Bellefonte—and we doubt not it is the custom elsewhere—we have noticed that the following rules are pretty generally observed, especially by the male portion:

Always make it a point to get to church at least a quarter of an hour before the bell rings. You will then have a good opportunity to stare at everybody that goes in, and aid greatly in blocking up the doorway.

When the congregation is all in, and a few seconds before the time for the opening hymn to be given out, walk in, with stately tread and considerable noise, and take your seat. You will attract attention, and possibly somebody may take you for a millionaire.

When you walk in, if you discover a plug hat setting in the aisle, always see how near you can come to it without stepping in it. It shows that you are in for some fun, and the owner may accommodate you when the meeting is out.

When a person in the audience blows his horn you should always be reminded that your nasal appendage is in need of similar attention, and do likewise. If you can sneeze a couple of times, and work up an animated attack of hiccoughs, so much the better. It makes things lively, and gives the preacher a breathing spell.

When a hymn has been sung always chuck your book into the rack with a loud bang, and if that doesn't satisfy you kick over the stool. The man in front of you will think there's an enemy behind him, and keep wide awake during the sermon.

When the contribution box is passed around always make a dive for your pocket, even if you know it contains nothing but a bunch of keys and a shoe buttoner. Continue to fish about in your pockets for some time after the box has passed by, and assume a very mysterious look. It shows your good intentions.

After the benediction has been pronounced, always rush for the door, no matter if you upset three or four people, and repeat rule 1st.

—Ladies of Bellefonte, especially you who are followers of the abominable practice, read the following from an Easton paper, and see the folly of attempting to improve on the works of Nature:—In Easton there lives a young woman abont 19 years old, who has a fine complexion, but to improve it she began to use white lead on her face instead of powder. She used the lead on several occasions, and the result is her right side is entirely paralyzed and she is entirely helpless. The poisoned material has entered her body, and during the past few days she has been continually vomiting, and is now lying in a very painful condition.

—By the following from the Selinsgrove *Times*, it will be seen that the fish laws are vigorously enforced in Snyder county:—"Fish Warden Feeser, of Snyder county jurisdiction, arrested Dr. H. M. Nipple, John M. Hoffman, George Holtzapple, H. C. Fisher and James Astley, recently, for fishing with a seine at the mouth of Penns creek at the aqueduct. They were taken before Justice Boyer, of Freeburg, and paid heavy fines."

—Ira McKinney, a Spring Mills boy, while fooling with a pistol on his way home from church a couple of Sundays ago, shot himself through the hand. If the boys of Spring Mills are in the habit of carrying pistols to church they need looking after. All the armanent needed now-a-days to insure you a safe passage to and from church is a testiment and a hymn book.

—Mr. John Letherman, one of Benner townships oldest citizens, will remove to Michigan in the spring, where he intends to spend the rest of his days. One would think that after battling successfully with life for nearly eighty-five years, in old Centre, he would regret to withdraw from the scenes of his nativity. Time, in its flight, makes changes in us all.

—It seems to be an established fact that Sechler & Co. sell more goods than any other store in the county. Why? Because their goods are pure, fresh and cheap, and customers are promptly waited upon by gentlemanly and accommodating clerks.

—"Waring's Railway and Steam-boat Guide" places the population of Huntingdon at 3,100 and Mt. Union 3,500. This discrimination in favor of Mt. Union rouses the ire of the *Globe* editor, who calls aloud for a new deal.

—Zion has a "Glee Club" which, although yet in its infancy, furnishes very creditable music.

—Mr. Frank Blair, the popular jeweler, is making some extensive repairs in his store room.

The Latest Swindle.

Here is the latest dodge employed by sharpers to victimize the farmer, which we publish that our farmer friends may be on their guard: A gentlemanly fellow calls on you with blanks for statistics of the farm—bushels of wheat, corn and oats raised, acres under cultivation, etc. Between the tables and the foot of the page, where the farmer signs his name to the statement, is a blank space, which is accounted for as affording room for miscellaneous information. In a few weeks the farmer receives notice from a neighboring bank that his note for a certain amount is due. He is entirely ignorant of the note, but on investigation he finds that he has been "taken in" by the "census taker," who had filled in the blank with a promisory note, negotiated the same at the bank, and the unlucky farmer has it to pay because it is in the hands of an innocent holder.

—It is gratifying to learn of the successful re-organization of the Centennial Temperence Club. Every member should now put his shoulder to the wheel and work with a will, with the view of keeping the club in a good condition. The affairs of the club are now in charge of the following officers:

President—R. A. Laird.
Vice President—John Derstine.
Secretary—James Williams.
Treasurer—A. R. Agnew.
Master of Ceremonies—R. J. Doak.
Doorkeeper—Charles F. Richards.
Trustees—R. A. Laird, G. H. Wolf and R. J. Doak.

—A two-horse wagon, loaded with men and women, was seen coming over the mountains one night last week in the direction of Bellefonte. There was no circus in town, nor any other attraction of that character on that night, and the roads were so muddy and rough that it couldn't have been a pleasure party. For want of definite information it is supposed they were bound for the great grocery establishment of Sechler & Co., for a cart-load of groceries. This surmise is probably correct, as customers come from all over the county to trade with this firm.

—We have received the following notice from the president of the Andersonville Survivors' Association, with request to publish it:—"All comrades who during the war of the rebellion, were prisoners of the war in any rebel prison, can obtain important information by reporting their postoffice address, company, regiment, date of capture and release, to the Executive Officer of the Andersonville Survivors' Association, Room 7, 120 East Randolph street, Chicago, Ill."

—David, a little son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Harris, aged four years, died very suddenly last Friday morning of membranous croup. Thursday afternoon he was at play with his brothers and mates, in the best of spirits and seemingly in good health, all unconscious of the summons awaiting him on the morrow. A consultation of physicians was held during the night, but their efforts to save the young life were unavailing, and early in the morning his little soul departed for the shores of the Golden City.

—A man with a basket tripped up on the railroad track the other night and tore his coat sleeve off. The first thing he said when he regained his feet was, "I started for Sechler's for groceries, and I'm going to get them if I tear every rag off."

—Fashion says men needn't wear gloves at a "weeding" now—*Harrisburg Telegraph*. There is nothing very alarming in the above, only we'd like to know whether it's intended for a farm or a fashion item.

—The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union will hold it annual meeting at Williamsport on Thursday and Friday of this week. All earnest workers in the cause are invited to be present.

—Step into Sechler's store, in the Bush House block, and see how neat and tidy everything is. It will give you a good impression, whether you purchase or not.

—Chambersburg had a poultry show last week, and somebody tried to palm off a big eagle on the managers for a spring chicken.

—Sunday last was a beautiful, warm day for January, and our churches and Sunday-schools were largely attended.

—Don't fail to call on Sechler & Co. when you are in need of a supply of groceries. It will be to your interest.

—The *Democrat* ought to get out a lunar almanac. It is first-class authority on the phases of that body.

—Altoona's artesian well has been abandoned as a failure, after a depth of 2,000 feet had been reached.

—Business was brisk with the Allegheny street merchants on Saturday.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the society's rooms, Humes' block. The quartette of the African M. E. church has accepted an invitation to be present and assist in the exercises, which, with other features, promises to make this meeting one of unusual interest. Everybody is invited to be present.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars*.

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Dr. E. W. Hale and W. Calvin Gerberick, of Duncan, Hale & Co's flouring mill, and Mr. Bond Valentine, insurance agent, made a business trip to Philipsburg on Thursday last.

—Our stock of woolens for the spring and summer season of 1880 just received. Leave your orders now. Respectfully,

MONGTOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Other towns in the State, it seems, are afflicted with the cow nuisance. We don't know how it is elsewhere, but Bellefonte cows have rights which the public are bound to respect.

—Mr. William Hilibish, of this place, formerly an employe in Duncan & Co's machine shops, is now at work in the Altoona car shops.

—The man who laid in a big stock of sleighs last fall from which to reap a huge fortune this winter, hasn't reaped it, so far.

—The Addisonian Club took in two new members at the meeting on Saturday night.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

LEMONT, PA. Jan. 23d, 1880.

This is to certify that I insured in the Knickerbocker Casualty Ins. Co., of N. Y., through their agent W. B. Rankin, Bellefonte, Pa., against general accidents, and that on the 6th inst. I injured my hand, which disabled me for one week. I made no claim for idemnity until the 21st inst., and to-day, (23d inst.,) I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of W. B. Rankin's check for the full amount due me for said disability. I most heartily commend said company and their agent to the patronage of my friends and the public generally, who are about taking out Accident Policies.

J. W. GETZ.

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!

BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, } Trustees. 11-15-3y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

STEPHENS—MELCHER.—By Rev. L. W. Stahl, at his residence in Tyrone, Pa. on 22d inst., Mr. Abednego Stephens and Miss Lizzie Melcher, both of Port Matilda, Centre Co. Pa.

At Unionville on the 7th, by Rev. J. B. Shaver Mr. J. W. Vanvalin, to Miss Jane E. McCoy both of Unionville, Pa.

On the 22d inst., at the Reformed parsonage, Jacksonville, by Rev. Geo. P. Hartzell, Mr. Thomas J. Fox of Cedar Springs, Clinton Co., to Mrs. Sarah A. Barret, of Bald Eagle twp., Clinton Co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., in Marion twp., Mrs. Anna Mary Vonnada, wife of Samuel Vonnada, aged 51 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The Markets.

January 27, 1880.

The continued wet weather has a depressing effect upon the mercantile trade of our town which gives the merchants ample time to solicit subscriptions to the contemplated new glass works.

GRAIN.—The decline in grain has made our markets exceedingly dull with a prospect of a further decline which makes buyers rather reluctant to buy. It was rumored on Monday that prices would be reduced to $1.25, but the mills were paying $1.30 when we made up our report yesterday.

At Philadelphia Amber wheat was $1.40 @ 1.41, with a weak market. Corn 57 @ 58 cents. Oats 37 @ 38 cents. Cloverseed 9c, per pound.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$1 30
Amber wheat	1 30
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	30@35
Cloverseed	$5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75@7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75@7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$15 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	4
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	10
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel	30
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	15
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	